

Arms Pact Gets Bonn Support

Coalition Wants U.S. to Exclude 72 Pershing-1As

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition said Monday that it would accept, with an important reservation, the elimination of shorter-range nuclear weapons as part of a treaty banning intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

The decision, announced after a meeting of cabinet ministers and leaders of the three parties in Mr. Kohl's government, removed a major obstacle to a U.S.-Soviet treaty covering intermediate-range forces.

The decision marked the end of a bitter two-month debate within Kohl's center-right coalition and a significant victory for Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher,

Mr. Genscher had favored the so-called "double-zero" proposals, while conservatives had resisted it.

Mr. Kohl planned to formally present Bonn's position Thursday



Chancellor Helmut Kohl

in a speech to the Bundestag, or parliament, officials said.

The coalition attached one potentially significant reservation to its acceptance of the Soviet Union's proposal to remove all ground-based missiles with a range of between 300 and 600 miles (500 to 1,000 kilometers) as part of an intermediate force accord.

An official statement said that Bonn wanted to keep 72 Pershing-1A missiles. These missiles, with a range of about 450 miles, have been deployed by West Germany, but their nuclear warheads are controlled by the United States. U.S. forces have no weapons of similar range in Europe.

The Soviet Union has insisted that the warheads be withdrawn as part of an agreement.

West German political sources said, however, that there was a good chance that the Pershing-1As would be withdrawn despite Bonn's opposition. They suggested that President Ronald Reagan would not allow these weapons to block an accord.

"If the U.S. president decides to give them away, then we have to give them away," a political source said. "I believe we see very clearly that we may have no Pershing-1As by the end of the year."

The Bonn coalition also recommended that negotiations on the short-range missiles should be considered "in connection" with efforts to achieve a balance in conventional and chemical forces in Europe.

That reflected the fears of Bonn

See ARMS, Page 8

Blame Put By Soviet On Forces

Human Error Cited in Breach Of Airspace

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, said Monday that an investigation was continuing into the military mishandling of the flight of Mathias Rust, the young West German who flew from Finland to Red Square. He suggested that further punishment awaits military officers who failed to force the plane down.

"I believe that those who have not lived up to their military responsibilities will be punished accordingly," Mr. Gerasimov said.

Mr. Rust was visited Monday in Lefortovo Prison by West German diplomats, who described him as bearing up calmly after nearly four days in custody.

The 30-minute visit was Mr. Rust's first contact with the West since police escorted him from the vicinity of Red Square last Thursday after his flight across the Soviet frontier.

The Soviet Union has insisted that the warheads be withdrawn as part of an agreement.

West German political sources said, however, that there was a good chance that the Pershing-1As would be withdrawn despite Bonn's opposition. They suggested that President Ronald Reagan would not allow these weapons to block an accord.

"If the U.S. president decides to give them away, then we have to give them away," a political source said. "I believe we see very clearly that we may have no Pershing-1As by the end of the year."

The Bonn coalition also recommended that negotiations on the short-range missiles should be considered "in connection" with efforts to achieve a balance in conventional and chemical forces in Europe.

That reflected the fears of Bonn

See PILOT, Page 8



Soldiers surround the helicopter in which an explosion killed Rashid Karami on Monday.

Prime Minister Of Lebanon Is Assassinated

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Prime Minister Rafik al-Karami of Lebanon was killed Monday when a bomb in his briefcase exploded aboard an army helicopter just minutes after takeoff from his summer home near Tripoli, the police said.

The explosion wounded Interior Minister Abdallah al-Rassi, the pilot and an unknown number of others among the 20 persons aboard the helicopter, which the pilot landed. It had taken off from Mr. Karami's home in Bqassarine, a village 12 miles (19 kilometers) southeast of Tripoli.

Mr. Karami, 65, was serving his ninth term as prime minister in a 37-year career. He was a key Syrian ally and championed the rights of his Sunni Moslem community.

Damascus radio said that Syria believed "Israel and its agents in Lebanon" were behind the assassination.

The cabinet that Mr. Karami had headed since April 1984 has been paralyzed since January 1986, when he joined a Moslem boycott of President Amin Gemayel, a Christian.

In February this year, Mr. Karami asked Syria to send troops to Moslem-dominated West Beirut to take control from militiamen.

That led to disagreements with President Gemayel and Christian hard-liners, and the prime minister offered his resignation on May 4.

With no readily apparent alternative to Mr. Karami, Mr. Gemayel had delayed his response to the prime minister's resignation and sought Syrian views.

Mr. Karami was Syria's choice to lead the national unity government formed in 1984 to initiate changes to give the country's Moslem majority more political power.

Since the Syrian intervention, traditional battlefield in the 12-year-old civil war have been relatively quiet. But Mr. Karami's death immediately raised tensions.

Mr. Gemayel announced a week of official mourning and ordered an immediate armistice investigation into the bombing.

A man calling himself Captain Hammoud telephoned an international news agency in Beirut and said that a previously unknown group of army officers, the Lebanese Secret Army, had assassinated Mr. Karami. He gave no motive.

A Lebanese Army spokesman dismissed the claim as "nonsense."

Initial police reports said Mr.



Rashid Karami

Karami's briefcase was under his seat but a later report said he may have been holding it under his arm. A Moslem radio station report said a ground-to-air rocket was also fired at the helicopter, but that report could not be confirmed.

The helicopter pilot managed an emergency landing at the Halat airfield north of Beirut. Authorities said the 19 persons aboard the helicopter with Mr. Karami were taken to Lamarine Hospital in Jbeil, north of Beirut.

Following reports of the assassination, the Lebanese pound fell to a record low against the dollar, closing down 3 pounds at 125.5 to the dollar.

Reacting to the assassination, Finance Minister Camille Chamoun, a Christian, said: "The country cannot be ruled by such terrorist methods, but by understanding all issues no matter how complicated they are."

"Strongly condemn this assassination," he said, "especially since I myself have been subject to many such attempts for political reasons."

George Saadeh, leader of the Christian Phalangist Party, said: "A terrible catastrophe has hit our country today and let us hope the consequences will not be as dangerous as some expect them to be. May God help us to come out of the tunnel."

In Egypt, the minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Boutros Ghali, said: "Such an act does not help to reach national unity for the

See KARAMI, Page 8

Pride, Fear on West Bank Are a Volatile Mixture

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

ALFEE MENASHE, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Ofra Moses lived here on the occupied West Bank with her husband, Avraham, and their three children at 5 Azmon Street, a town house of stone with a

One Saturday night in April they set off with the children and a young friend for some pre-Passover shopping in a nearby town. They passed an anti-life intersection and Avraham slowed down.

As he did, someone ran toward the car and threw a bottle filled with gasoline and a lit match against Ofra's window. Avraham veered off the road and pulled the children from the burning car. But Ofra, engulfed in flames, never got out.

Two days later, Moussa Hanafi, a third-year history major from the Gaza Strip, joined several hundred other students to protest the Israeli occupation at a rally outside the campus of Bir Zeit University, one of the West Bank's largest and most militant schools.

A small group of Israeli soldiers quickly arrived. Some of the demonstrators threw rocks and bottles and the soldiers lobbed tear gas, then opened fire. One of the bullets caught Moussa Hanafi in the throat, killing him.

In the painful and protracted conflict between Arab and Jew, the two dealers — one of a Jewish mother of 34, the other of a Palestinian student of 22 — amount to little more than a brief moment, two barely heard cries in a long, dark night.

They are connected only by time and the fact that they took place on territory occupied by Israel since the Six-Day War 20 years ago. They are lands that two peoples, Jewish settlers and Palestinian Arabs, each claim for their own.

There have been 17 such deaths since December, according to a count kept by the U.S. Embassy, deaths that have further polarized the two sides and widened the gap of blood and history between them.

While U.S. diplomats shuttle between Middle East capitals and Israeli politicians bicker over terms for international peace conferences, two national movements that have struggled against each other in various forms for 100 years go about the grim business of domination and resistance.

An Israeli social scientist, Meron Benvenisti, says:

"On the ground, where it mat-

Kiosk

3 Are Charged In Paris Blast

PARIS (Reuters) — Three persons suspected of links with pro-Iranian terrorist groups were charged Monday with complicity in the bombing last year of a post office in the Paris City Hall, judicial sources said.

The three are Fouad Ali Seikh, a Tunisian, and Abdal Hamid Badoua and Omar Aganou, both Moroccans.

That reflected the fears of Bonn

See ARMS, Page 8

GENERAL NEWS

■ India said it would send an unarmed convoy to Jaffna with relief supplies. Sri Lanka responded coolly.

Page 4.

Dow close: DOWN 3.34
The dollar in New York:
DM 1.629 Yen 69.05 FF
1.5285 1.629 145.05 6.0975

Flight Points Up Soviet Command Faults

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

The unchallenged flight by a West German teen-ager who piloted a light aircraft to Red Square showed up the inadequacy of Soviet command and control structures rather than specific failings in the country's radar system, Western air defense experts said Monday.

Although a NATO official said "we're failing about with helpless laughter" over the Soviet Union's public embarrassment, an expert said the incident showed only that radar defense in any country is far from being invulnerable.

"Radars may not, due to many factors, be covering every square meter of German territory," said a NATO general involved in air defenses. "No matter how high the level of competence and tightness of the system, there is always a very small potential gap in it, which

was flying just above the treetops, it would have been detectable only by very low altitude radar systems, which are normally placed on hilltops and can scan only a few miles, a Western expert said.

Experts said Soviet radar defense is probably arranged like a series of trip wires, with coverage at frontiers and around major population centers or strategic countries.

"We have to thank him for pointing out these holes in our defenses to us," said the official, Valentin M. Falin, head of the Soviet press agency.

According to Soviet officials, the Cessna was detected as it entered Soviet airspace over Estonia, twice

circled by Soviet fighters and then left to continue its journey unimpeded.

"This is more likely to have been a failure of command and control than of Soviet radar or air defense systems," Mr. Kerr said.

"You would deploy these systems towards the direction from which you expect a threat to come," the expert said. "It is clear that the Soviets were not expecting it from the direction of Helsinki. You cannot build a radar system that will cover everything."

Even a Soviet official made the rare admission that the air defense system contains holes.

"We have to thank him for pointing out these holes in our defenses to us," said the official, Valentin M. Falin, head of the Soviet press agency.

If Mathias Rust's Cessna 172

were flying just above the treetops, it would have been detectable only by very low altitude radar systems, which are normally placed on hilltops and can scan only a few miles, a Western expert said.

Experts said Soviet radar defense is probably arranged like a series of trip wires, with coverage at frontiers and around major population centers or strategic countries.

"We have to thank him for pointing out these holes in our defenses to us," said the official, Valentin M. Falin, head of the Soviet press agency.

According to Soviet officials, the Cessna was detected as it entered Soviet airspace over Estonia, twice

circled by Soviet fighters and then left to continue its journey unimpeded.

"This is more likely to have been a failure of command and control than of Soviet radar or air defense systems," Mr. Kerr said.

"I'm guessing here, but I see the sort of difficulty you have with an over-tight system. Decisions have to be taken at too high a level — if they have to go all the way up to general or marshal level, it might be difficult to find someone to give an order."

Mr. Kerr and other experts said that even if they had known the aircraft was an unauthorized flight from West Germany, local controllers might have been reluctant to take action on their own initiative because of the international condemnation caused by the shooting down of Korean Air Lines Flight 007 in September 1983, with the loss of 269 lives.

In Britain, by contrast, the decision to escort an aircraft out of sensitive airspace or force it to land can be taken by individual sector commanders without reference to higher authorities. This happens frequently as Soviet aircraft stray across the North Sea testing Western responses.

The fact that the ruling Politburo in Moscow ousted the defense minister, Sergei I. Sokolov, and the commander of the air defense forces, Marshal Alexander I. Kolodunov, for "intolerable unconcern and indecision about cutting short the flight of the violator plane"

According to the sources close to the inquiry, there is no reason to believe that the Stark's defensive systems would have missed the intruder.

The four officers have been named primary subjects of the inquiry, and have been assigned legal counsel.

At a news conference in Bahrain on May 20, Captain Brindel said that the ship's electronic equipment "did not detect an incoming missile" and stressed that the vessel followed standard operational procedures when attacked.

According to the sources close to the inquiry, there is no reason to believe that the Stark's defensive systems would have missed the intruder.

These countries dramatically increased their own imports of new machinery from the West, increasing spending by 30 percent or more

Nevertheless, official economic reports and interviews with East

bloc officials indicate that Mr. Gorbachev's economic thrust has produced remarkably poor results.

Not only are the new projects proposed by Mr. Gorbachev far behind schedule, but the overall contribution of East Europe to the Soviet economy seems to have undergone a "qualitative" decline.

Mr. Gorbachev is counting on East Europe to help the Soviet Union modernize its industrial base and narrow the West's technological lead. But according to official statistics, Soviet imports from the three most advanced East European economies — East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary — decreased in 1986.

Imports from East Germany, the bloc's technological leader, fell by 6.1 percent.

These countries dramatically increased their own imports of new machinery from the West, increasing spending by 30 percent or more

Nevertheless, official economic reports and interviews with East

bloc officials indicate that Mr. Gorbachev's economic thrust has produced remarkably poor results.

American Airlines to the USA from 8 European cities.

From London/Gatwick, Manchester, Paris/Orly, Frankfurt, Dusseldorf, Munich, Geneva and Zurich.

India to Ship Food, Medicine To Rebel Area on Sri Lanka

Reuters

NEW DELHI — India announced Monday that it intended to send an unarmed convoy of about 20 small ships to Sri Lanka's Jaffna Peninsula on Wednesday with food, fuel and medical supplies provided by the Indian Red Cross.

Sri Lankan troops have been battling Tamil separatist guerrillas on the peninsula for the past week. A Foreign Ministry spokesman here said journalists, photographers and television crews would be given facilities to accompany the unarmed ships. Sri Lanka was informed of the India's plans on Monday and was asked to cooperate.

In Colombo, the Sri Lankan government responded coolly to the Indian proposal. The Foreign Ministry said the supplies were not necessary and that the means of delivery and distribution would have to be worked out.

"If, as proposed, the government and people of India want to be of assistance," the Foreign Ministry statement said, "the government of Sri Lanka would consider receiving relief supplies intended for the Jaffna area purely in the interest of good neighborly relations."

An official Sri Lankan source said, however, that India's plan to distribute relief supplies in Jaffna was an infringement of Sri Lanka's

sovereignty "that we will have to oppose."

He said the cabinet held an emergency meeting Monday and Parliament would have a similar session Tuesday to pass a joint resolution "saying it is an infringement of our sovereignty to bypass the government."

Asked if Sri Lanka would fire on an Indian flotilla bringing the supplies, he said: "No, we wouldn't oppose them with arms, that would be a break in diplomatic relations."

Sri Lanka has strongly condemned India's offensive against the Tamil rebels, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi last week accused Colombo of slaughtering thousands of Sri Lankan citizens in the Jaffna Peninsula.

Colombo has denied Indian charges that it bombed and strafed civilians. It said 37 civilians have been killed during the military offensive along with 30 soldiers and 150 rebels.

The Sri Lankan Foreign Ministry also appeared to question New Delhi's plan for Indian Red Cross officials to distribute the supplies in Jaffna.

"The modalities of supply and distribution, it is suggested, could be worked out by representatives of both governments," a ministry statement said.

The exchange over the flotilla occurred as the government in Colombo reported that its troops had

captured the last rebel stronghold in Jaffna's northeast Vadamachchi region, the major objective of the offensive.

"It's a very big blow for the terrorists," a government spokesman said.

But he admitted that another objective of the military action, the capture of a Tamil military commander, Velupillai Prabhakaran, had failed.

Journalists were not permitted to travel to the region to verify the situation.

However, the army lifted a week-long curfew in the rest of the Jaffna peninsula for 11 hours to allow the 800,000 inhabitants to buy supplies. It was an indication that the first stage of the government's operation to secure the peninsula was near completion.

It also said troops were distributing dry rations to civilians in Vadamachchi and would soon lift a fuel embargo there.

Officials have said that seizing control of Vadamachchi from an estimated 600 to 1,000 guerrillas of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam was the main objective of the operation.

In Colombo, President Junius R. Jayewardene, who has taken an increasingly tough line against the rebels in recent weeks, said his ministers and party colleagues would never allow the destruction of Sri Lanka's unity.



In South Korea, a Mothers' March for Jailed Activists

About 60 mothers demanding the release of 150 student activists were arrested Monday in Seoul as they marched toward the city hall. In the front line of protesters was a 67-year-old woman whose grandson had been jailed for demonstrating against the government of President Chun Doo Hwan. Her headband says: "Down with Dictator." About 300 police took the women away on buses.

8 Years After Defeat by Hanoi, a Resurgent Khmer Rouge

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

TA NGOC, Thailand — Like many of his countrymen, Kun Ngorm lost several family members during the harsh four-year rule of the Cambodian强人 Pol Pot.

But unlike most Cambodians, he remains under the control of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge administration, which holds sway in the Site 8 camp for displaced people near this small border town.

Thai soldiers guard the camp's perimeter, and international relief

200 People Evacuated During California Fire

Reuters

MONTEREY, California — Nearly 200 people have been evacuated from their homes near the coastal city of Monterey because of a brush and forest fire, a fire official said Monday.

Captain Jackie Scottin of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection said the blaze, which began Saturday afternoon, had destroyed or damaged about 40 houses. She said the fire had spread over about 100 acres (40 hectares).

organizations offer food and medical care in buildings near its front gate.

But along the narrow pathways deep inside the camp, which is crowded with 30,000 refugees, uniformed Khmer Rouge soldiers stand openly, apparently on leave from the fighting just across the border.

Khmer Rouge organizers gather the refugees for regular political indoctrination sessions and, according to Mr. Ngorm and others, periodically recruit them as porters for their guerrilla army inside Cambodia.

Unlike guerrilla groups who control other camps along the border, the Khmer Rouge discourage contact with outsiders and, according to relief workers, forbid letter writing.

Eight years after being driven from power by a Vietnamese invasion, Pol Pot retains a fighting force estimated at 40,000 and a measure of international recognition as part of a rebel coalition backed by China, the United States and Cambodia's non-Communist neighbors in Southeast Asia.

Khmer Rouge leaders have maintained their international standing despite evidence that they killed more than a million Cambodians.

Mr. Ngorm, now 30, was a student when Pol Pot came to power in 1975 and has spent his adult life under his control.

Looking at his son, 4, who stood

dians during their years in power.

A New York-based human rights group, the Cambodia Documentation Commission, has begun a campaign to have the Khmer Rouge tried for genocide before the International Court of Justice.

The Khmer Rouge have done quite well," a Western diplomat said. "Here we are after all these years, with this same secretive organization under the same leadership, with considerable numbers of fighters still existing there in the jungle."

The Khmer Rouge army is believed to be having some success in its recruitment, not only among the refugees in its camp but within Vietnam-controlled Cambodia.

"The Khmer Rouge can get very far inside Cambodia," said Thou Theon, an official of the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front, which is allied with the Pol Pot group in an uncomfortable rebel coalition.

"When the Vietnamese mistreat the Khmer people, the first ones the people find who will help them are the Khmer Rouge," he said.

Mr. Ngorm, now 30, was a student when Pol Pot came to power in 1975 and has spent his adult life under his control.

Looking at his son, 4, who stood

with his hand on Mr. Ngorm's knee, he said, "I want for him better than my life with Pol Pot, better than my life in this camp."

The Site 8 camp is the Khmer Rouge showpiece, and it is visibly

'Here we are after all these years, with this same secretive organization under the same leadership.'

— A Western diplomat

frolic than the terrorized Sa Kaeo camp to which Pol Pot-controlled refugees were first transported in 1979.

But it is a more subdued and organized place than the bigger settlements that house 200,000 other refugees along the border, with their bazaars, warlords and black marketeers. These other settlements are controlled by two other members of the Cambodian

rebel coalition, one loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the other to Mr. Thoe's faction.

As a measure of the camp's tight organization, the International Committee for the Red Cross counted only a half-dozen violent incidents in the last year.

But aid officials worry about four smaller Khmer Rouge camps, where they have been permitted only occasional visits.

Within Site 8, the uniformed soldiers do not approach the administration buildings, where on Wednesdays the refugees line up with their ration cards for the weekly deliveries of rice, canned fish, flour, beans, cooking oil and salt.

Groups of Khmer Rouge soldiers in green canvas shoes, green uniforms and green Chinese-style caps stroll the pathways or lounge in the shade of the tiny huts. When the soldiers see a foreigner, they flee in all directions.

An outsider finds little criticism of Pol Pot or the Khmer Rouge.

"I am a supporter of the Khmer Rouge," said Or Ee, who works in the camp's hospital. "All the people here support the Khmer Rouge. Some people say Pol Pot was bad. For me, I did not see him kill people. I don't know about that."

He too, said this work was mostly voluntary, but added: "Maybe some go because they are afraid. The ones who are afraid, maybe they remember how it was before."

As he talked to a reporter, a crowd of curious children and a few unsmiling adults grew outside the shade of the hut. Mr. Ngorm rose with his small son to leave.

"There are things I cannot tell you the true things," he said apologetically. "I know many things, but I am very sorry that I cannot tell you."

A Broader Education for Engineers

MIT to Require Courses in Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences

By Edward B. Fiske

New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — As the first step in a long-term effort to broaden the education of engineering students, undergraduates at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be required to pursue more systematic study of the arts, humanities and social sciences.

"A professional engineer can no longer be narrowly focused on technical interests," he said. "He lives and operates in a social system, and he needs to understand cultural and human values. Humanities courses cannot be viewed merely as frosting on the cake."

The changes are also meant, institute officials said, to dispel the notion that engineers are "technological mercenaries" who solve other people's problems. Another aim is to prepare more graduates for major policy-making posts in politics, business and other fields.

"Too many MIT graduates end up working for too many Princeton and Harvard graduates," said Ann F. Friedlander, dean of the School of Humanities and Social Science.

to the role of women in society, as a minor field of study.

The changes were approved by a faculty vote May 20 after vigorous debate and student opposition. They are part of what Paul E. Gray, president of the institute, termed a "searching assessment and reformulation" of what engineers do and how they should be trained.

"The idea is to bridge the two worlds of the humanities, arts and social sciences on the one hand and engineering and society on the other," Margaret L.A. MacVicar, dean for undergraduate education, said of the courses in the next phase of the program. "The hope is that this will become a requirement."

The institute has about 4,500 undergraduates. Two-thirds of them, more than ever before, are enrolled in the School of Engineering and Computer Science.

Science and mathematics majors account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

As the next step in the effort, courses are being planned in which students would study the social, political, economic and other consequences of technological developments. Prospective topics in these courses are to include economic competitiveness with Japan and the politics of the development of the hydrogen bomb.

"The idea is to bridge the two worlds of the humanities, arts and social sciences on the one hand and engineering and society on the other," Margaret L.A. MacVicar, dean for undergraduate education, said of the courses in the next phase of the program. "The hope is that this will become a requirement."

The institute has about 4,500 undergraduates. Two-thirds of them, more than ever before, are enrolled in the School of Engineering and Computer Science.

Science and mathematics majors account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

Rome Outlines War on Litter

United Press International

ROME — Rome's 208 sanitation workers were empowered Monday to issue on-the-spot fines to litterers ranging from 30,000 lire (\$23) to 700,000 lire. The minimal fine of 30,000 lire covers abuses such as tossing cigarette butts and other small bits of refuse on the streets.

The fine for leaving a bag of garbage on the street will be 50,000 lire and dumping a load of garbage or trash from 200,000 lire to a maximum of 700,000 lire. City sanitation officials have installed big, bright yellow garbage cans because the old models — small, orange plastic containers attached to street signs — were small and constantly overloaded.

Some Romans think the campaign will not work. In a letter to the newspaper Monday, the head of the city's environmental department, Gabriele Alciati, noted that officials have been trying to clean up the city for centuries.

does look as if they have been trumped up in response to the charge on which their official in this country would stand trial."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher described the Chaplin affair as outrageous and said pressure would be kept on Tehran.

The Foreign Office said Britain had demanded an explanation for the abduction and arrest of Mr. Chaplin.

An official said Britain had demanded an apology, as well as details of the charges the Iranians said they were bringing against Mr. Chaplin.

"We have made it clear both here and in Tehran that we are not prepared to wait indefinitely for an answer," the official said.

Mr. Chaplin, 36, was kidnapped by six armed men while driving in Tehran.

He was beaten in front of his wife and two children and held for 24 hours.

Iran has said he will be charged with unspecified offenses.

Marlboro

Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

AmericanAirlines.
The American Airline.

Call your travel agent or nearest American Airlines office.

In Iran-Contra Hearings, Testimony Is Marked by Conflicts and Contradictions

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Joe Fernandez, a suspended CIA station chief, contradicted in testimony released Monday an assurance given to the House intelligence committee in October by the CIA's chief of covert operations that the agency had not aided a private resupply effort for Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr. Fernandez's comments, made in Friday's closed session of the House and Senate Iran-contra hearings, included his answers to questions by panel members, including Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia.

The 240 pages of testimony were released only after numerous passages were blacked out at the request of the CIA.

At one point, Mr. Nunn read from an Oct. 14, 1986, statement in which Clair George, the chief of CIA covert operations, told the intelligence panel: "The CIA is not involved directly or indirectly in arranging, directing or facilitating resupply missions coordinated by private individuals in support of the Nicaraguan Democratic resistance."

Mr. Fernandez responded: "I would have to disagree with that. My participation did facilitate because it provided the information needed for the delivering supplies by air."

The suspended station chief told the committee he had felt uncomfortable with his role as a go-between in the resupply operation, but had received directives from



Sam Nunn, left, Warren B. Rudman.

"So they were arms dealers, and they were also flesh peddlers, were they not, Mr. Rodriguez?"

— Warren B. Rudman



Felix I. Rodriguez

control of a special emergency fund and "fun account."

Colonel Dutton said there had been concern within the operation that Mr. Rodriguez was "feeding information" to journalists involved in a lawsuit against Colonel Dutton's superiors: Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the former National Security Council aide, and a retired major general, Richard V. Secord.

But Mr. Rodriguez said he had placed an armed contra guard on General Secord's planes to prevent them from being "stolen" by the contras.

Key witnesses frequently have given different versions of the same event.

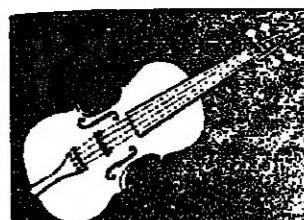
Testifying on the first day of the hearings, for example, General Secord told of an all-night meeting in July 1985 in Miami at which Colonel North warned that limited contra funds might be "getting wasted, squandered, or even worse — some people might be lining their pockets."

The message, General Secord said, was directed at the two top contra leaders present: Adolfo Calero and Enrique Bermudez. Colonel North, General Secord continued, was raising the corruption issue as part of a broader plan to reduce Mr. Calero's role, set up the U.S.-run airlift in Central America and strengthen southern forces not under Mr. Calero's direct control.

But when Mr. Calero told the House and Senate committees of the same meeting two weeks later, he said he recalled no discussion of

Missing Funds Sought

An investigating judge in Geneva said Monday that the sultan of Brunei is seeking the return of a \$10 million donation for Nicaraguan rebels that was mistakenly deposited in the account of a wealthy Swiss businessman. The Associated Press reported Monday from Geneva.



Great for Music

August 2-30

Yehudi Menuhin Festival



PALACE HOTEL
GSTAAD
SWITZERLAND

Please call:
Phone: 030/8 31 31; Telex 922 222;
Telex 922 222
The Leading Hotels of the World

In Hong Kong,
your preferred
choice is

The Peninsula

One of the most fabled
hotels in the Orient. The
Peninsula combines gracious
service with ultimate luxury.
The Peninsula Lobby, with its
tall columns and richly gilded
ceiling, has become the
epitome of elegance and the
most famous meeting place in
all Asia.

PREFERRED HOTELS[®]
Worldwide

United States, Canada,
Caribbean, Europe and Far East.
For reservations call your travel
planner or:

From (1) +3-27-00-07,
Frankfurt (069) 23-03-04,
London (1) 809-0814,
Stockholm (08) 21-75-25,
Switzerland 044-05-45-45,
Sydney (02) 356-5011 or
toll-free (008) 222-112,
Tokyo (03) 276-8118.

© 1987 Preferred Hotels Worldwide. All rights reserved.

With U.S. Help, Contras Have Improved but Still Make Serious Mistakes

By James LeMoine
New York Times Service

BOCAY, Nicaragua — As Sandinista rockets slammed into a rebel base near this lonely town on the northern border, radio messages intercepted by rebel listening posts brought more bad news.

The Sandinists were reinforcing an estimated 1,600 men in two elite battalions three miles (about five kilometers) away in the area of the Bocay and Coco rivers, with elements of two other battalions. A major assault against the outnumbered rebels appeared likely.

That night, a Sandinist rocket blew five rebels off a nearby ridge, wounding all. A veteran patrol commander, code-named Ranchero, was evacuated, spilling blood and moaning at the pain from shrapnel wounds. He had neglected to dig a foxhole, and thus became one of the rebels' 50 dead and wounded in two weeks of fighting in the area.

The fight along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border was one of several pieces of evidence seen during a three-day trip with rebel forces last week that indicated that the U.S.-backed guerrillas, known as contras, have made some improvements.

At the same time, they are repeating serious political and tactical mistakes that increase the odds against them in their uphill struggle against the Sandinists.

While defending fixed positions easily reached

by artillery, the contras also were taking steady casualties in a pitched battle against the much stronger Nicaraguan Army.

"We have inflicted many casualties on the Sandinists too, but it may be time to move to other positions," said Mike Lima, one of the contras' most senior combat commanders, as more Sandinist rockets exploded in the distance.

Despite their high-technology gadgetry, military training and sophisticated political talk, the contras still bear the marks of a traditional peasant guerrilla army — one that appears to be having serious adjustment problems in its first months of fighting after two years of sitting in base camps inside Honduras.

The contras have yet to show they can make the necessary transition to a politically and militarily advanced fighting force. Rebel commanders admit the government is fighting effectively; they concede that the Sandinists may be inflicting as many casualties as they are receiving.

But although the Sandinists appear to have a steady supply of new recruits, the contras do not. Rebel commanders said recruiting was just keeping up with losses, even with forced recruitment, which is regarded among contra leaders as a politically damaging practice that must be stopped.

The rebels say a major problem is that northern Nicaragua has become a depopulated no-man's land, reducing the pool of young men.

Contra officials and diplomats who monitor the rebels say that if Congress renews U.S. assistance to the rebels later this year, it will take two to four more years of hard fighting for the contras to stand a chance of seriously weakening the Sandinists — principally by destroying the Nicaraguan economy.

If U.S. aid is cut off, contras and non-American diplomats say, the rebel forces would collapse.

In the border fighting, the contras' plan in the face of the Sandinist advance was to break up into smaller units and vanish into the hills, then to send teams behind Sandinist lines to shoot down helicopters and set up small ambushes. Instead, the contras ran into Honduras en masse and got into a static slogging match they could not win.

At a small rebel camp during the battle, news arrived that a Sandinist unit might have infiltrated rebel lines and was approaching less than a mile away. In a combat situation, with more than 2,000 Sandinist troops known to be close by preparing to attack, the rebels had failed to take the basic step of putting out guard patrols.

As fighting continued at front-line contra positions, the rebels at a nearby weapons and communications center failed to take minimal security measures as night set in.

Three reporters discussed escape routes as young contras turned their transistor radio up to

full blast in the still night air. No one wanted to dig foxholes, a rebel commander said, because "we aren't accustomed to digging."

But the rebels have also defied predictions that they would show themselves to be a spent force.

The Central Intelligence Agency has turned the contras into the best-equipped guerrilla force Latin America has ever seen. The rebel units visited recently carried computerized radio coding machines, U.S. Redeye anti-aircraft missiles and other sophisticated new equipment.

Rebel units rely on air drops by the CIA that diplomats say are flown out of Swan Island, a tiny Honduran isle in the Caribbean. CIA agents train and advise rebel commanders there and at rebel bases in southern Honduras. rebel officials and diplomats say.

The contras also showed a reporter a communications center where teams of American-trained rebels sat before the blinking green screens of their computer terminals, intercepting and decoding as many as 1,000 Sandinist radio messages a day.

As teams of mules hauled ammunition boxes outside, rebel radio operators relayed intercepted news of Sandinist troop movements by computerized encoders to rebel units in the field, which have their own computer encoding-decoding devices.

The rebels also carry U.S.-provided lists of targets, such as electrical towers, fuel dumps and bridges, to be attacked in the months ahead. The

contras claim to have recently blown up at least nine large fuel storage tanks near the town of Rama.

But there are signs that the contras have yet to effectively apply the U.S. advice and hardware. Their most serious errors include kidnapping civilians in Nicaragua and forcing them to join the rebel ranks.

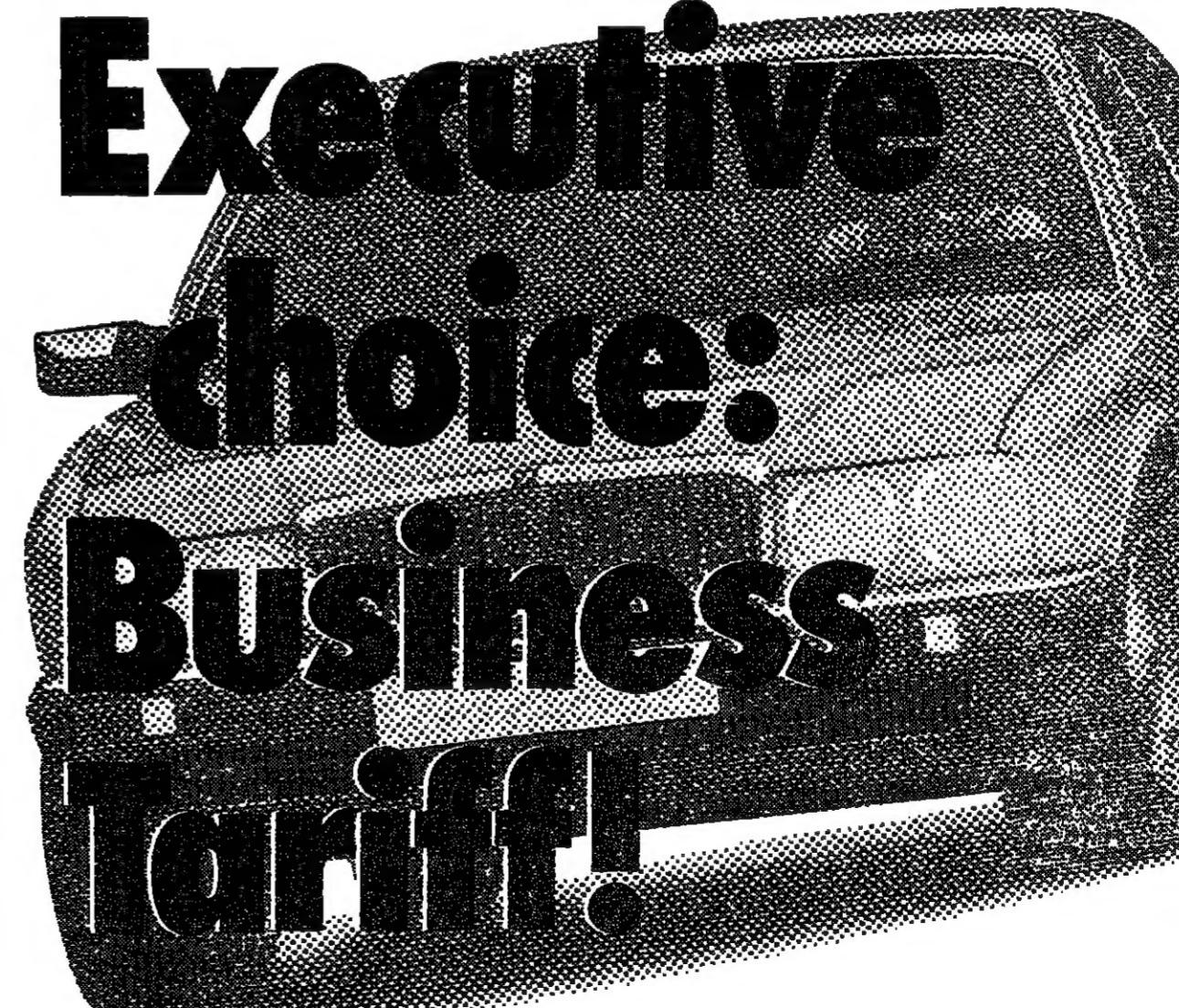
A visitor found evidence of at least 20 kidnappings of civilians in April. Two rebel officials called such kidnappings "a mistake," but could not explain why it persists.

They also continue to attack civilian agricultural cooperatives in Nicaragua — politically risky targets for the contras, who need to gain wider civilian support.

The rebels' chief military commander, Colonel Enrique Bermudez, appears to be aware that his forces have to do better. As he sent two heavily armed units into Nicaragua from a border base recently, he told them the rebels are doing far too much fighting in isolated mountains and too little sabotage against their assigned targets.

He also warned the rebels to treat civilians well and to spend more time explaining their fight to the people they meet.

But the costly recent battle on the border and the kidnapping of civilians indicate that the contras have a long way to go in putting such words into practice.



Do you set high demands? Do you bear a lot of responsibility for the business success of your enterprise? Do you often find yourself travelling abroad in order to achieve what is best for your business?

You do? In that case, you deserve Business Tariff from interRent.

Because you are one of those who are present when Europe sets things in motion for business growth.

On wheels from Business Tariff you'll be moving as a goal-conscious executive should — in comfort and internationally.

Good motoring with the tariff for executives on the move.

**Business Tariff for cross-border booking
and unlimited mileage at 24 hours' notice.**

There's no tariff like Business Tariff!



American Airlines to the USA from 8 European cities.

From London/Gatwick, Manchester, Paris/Orly, Frankfurt, Dusseldorf, Munich, Geneva and Zurich.

India to Ship Food, Medicine To Rebel Area on Sri Lanka

Reuters

NEW DELHI — India announced Monday that it intended to send an unarmed convoy of about 20 small ships to Sri Lanka's Jaffna Peninsula on Wednesday with food, fuel and medical supplies provided by the Indian Red Cross.

Sri Lankan troops have been battling Tamil separatist guerrillas on the peninsula for the past week. A Foreign Ministry spokesman here said journalists, photographers and television crews would be given facilities to accompany the unarmed ships. Sri Lanka was informed of the India's plans on Monday and was asked to cooperate.

In Colombo, the Sri Lankan government responded coolly to the Indian proposal. The Foreign Ministry said the supplies were not necessary and that the means of delivery and distribution would have to be worked out.

"If, as professed, the government and people of India want to be of assistance," the Foreign Ministry statement said, "the government of Sri Lanka would consider receiving relief supplies intended for the Jaffna area purely in the interest of good neighborly relations."

An official Sri Lankan source said, however, that India's plan to distribute relief supplies in Jaffna was an infringement of Sri Lanka's

sovereignty "that we will have to oppose."

He said the cabinet held an emergency meeting Monday and Parliament would have a similar session Tuesday to pass a joint resolution "saying it is an infringement of our sovereignty to bypass the government."

Asked if Sri Lanka would fire on an Indian flotilla bringing the supplies, he said: "No, we wouldn't oppose them with arms, that would be a break in diplomatic relations."

India has strongly condemned Sri Lanka's offensive against the Tamil rebels, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi last week accused Colombo of slaughtering thousands of Sri Lankan citizens in the Jaffna Peninsula.

Colombo has denied Indian charges that it bombed and killed civilians. It said 37 civilians have been killed during the military offensive along with 30 soldiers and 150 rebels.

The Sri Lankan Foreign ministry also appeared to question New Delhi's plan for Indian Red Cross officials to distribute the supplies in Jaffna.

"The modalities of supply and distribution, it is suggested, could be worked out by representatives of both governments," a ministry statement said.

The exchange over the flotilla occurred as the government in Colombo reported that its troops had

captured the last rebel stronghold in Jaffna's northeast Vadamaramachchi region, the major objective of the offensive.

"It's a very big blow for the terrorists," a government spokesman said.

But he admitted that another objective of the military action, the capture of a Tamil military commander, Velupillai Prabhakaran, had failed.

Journalists were not permitted to travel to the region to verify the situation.

However, the army lifted a week-long curfew in the rest of the Jaffna peninsula for 11 hours to allow the 800,000 inhabitants to buy supplies. It was an indication that the first stage of the government's operation to secure the peninsula was near completion.

It also said troops were distributing dry rations to civilians in Vadamaramachchi and would soon lift a fuel embargo there.

Officials have said that seizing control of Vadamaramachchi from an estimated 600 to 1,000 guerrillas of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam was the main objective of the operation.

In Colombo, President Junius R. Jayewardene, who has taken an increasingly tough line against the rebels in recent weeks, said his ministers and party colleagues would never allow the destruction of Sri Lanka's unity.



In South Korea, a Mothers' March for Jailed Activists

About 60 mothers demanding the release of 150 student activists were arrested Monday in Seoul as they marched toward the city hall. In the front line of protesters was a 67-year-old woman whose grandson had been jailed for demonstrating against the government of President Chun Doo Hwan. Her headband says: "Down with Dictators." About 300 police took the women away on buses.

8 Years After Defeat by Hanoi, a Resurgent Khmer Rouge

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

TA NGOC, Thailand — Like many of his countrymen, Kun Ngorm lost several family members during the harsh four-year rule of the Cambodian强人 Pol Pot.

But unlike most Cambodians, he remains under the control of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge administration, which holds sway in the Site 8 camp for displaced people near this small border town.

Thai soldiers guard the camp's perimeter, and international relief

organizations offer food and medical care in buildings near its front gate.

But along the narrow pathways deep inside the camp, which is crowded with 30,000 refugees, uniformed Khmer Rouge soldiers stroll openly, apparently on leave from the fighting just across the border.

Khmer Rouge organizers gather the refugees for regular political indoctrination sessions and, according to Mr. Ngorm and others, periodically recruit them as porters for their guerrilla army inside Cambodia.

Unlike guerrilla groups who control other camps along the border, the Khmer Rouge discourage contact with outsiders and, according to relief workers, forbid letter writing.

Eight years after being driven from power by a Vietnamese invasion, Pol Pot retains a fighting force estimated at 40,000 and a measure of international recognition as part of a rebel coalition backed by China, the United States and Cambodia's non-Communist neighbors in Southeast Asia.

Khmer Rouge leaders have maintained their international standing despite evidence that they killed more than a million Cambodians during their years in power.

A New York-based human rights group, the Cambodia Documentation Commission, has begun a campaign to have the Khmer Rouge tried for genocide before the International Court of Justice.

"The Khmer Rouge have done quite well," a Western diplomat said. "Here we are after all these years, with this same secretive organization under the same leadership, with considerable numbers of fighters still existing there in the jungle."

The Khmer Rouge army is believed to be having some success in its recruitment, not only among the refugees in its camps but within Vietnamese-controlled Cambodia. "The Khmer Rouge can get in very far inside Cambodia," said Thou Thon, an official of the non-governmental Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front, which is allied with the Pol Pot group in an uncomfortable rebel coalition.

"When the Vietnamese mistreat the Khmer people, the first ones the people find who will help them are the Khmer Rouge," he said.

Mr. Ngorm, now 30, was a student when Pol Pot came to power in 1975 and has spent his adult life under his control.

Looking at his son, 4, who stood

with his hand on Mr. Ngorm's knee, he said, "I want for him better than my life with Pol Pot, better than my life in this camp."

The Site 8 camp is the Khmer Rouge showpiece, and it is visibly

rebel coalition, one loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the other to Mr. Thon's faction.

As a measure of the camp's tight organization, the International Committee for the Red Cross counted only a half dozen violent incidents in the last year.

But aid officials worry about four smaller Khmer Rouge camps, where they have been permitted only occasional visits.

Within Site 8, the uniformed soldiers do not approach the administration buildings, where on Wednesdays the refugees line up with their ration cards for the weekly deliveries of rice, canned fish, flour, beans, cooking oil and salt.

Groups of Khmer Rouge soldiers in green canvas shoes, green uniforms and green Chinese-style caps stroll the pathways or lounge in the shade of the tiny huts. When the soldiers see a foreigner, they flee in all directions.

An outsider finds little criticism of Pol Pot or the Khmer Rouge.

"I am a supporter of the Khmer Rouge," said Or Ee, who works in the camp's hospital. "All the people here support the Khmer Rouge. Some people say Pol Pot was bad. For me, I did not see him kill people. I don't know about that."

He and others insisted the recruitment for the Khmer Rouge supply lines was voluntary.

It is a vital aspect of the conflict, which one diplomat described as "a war of supply."

"If the resistance can continue to build supply routes into the country, if they can recruit, then maintain a presence inside the country, the Vietnamese are in trouble," he said.

Mr. Ngorm has been recruited.

"I have gone to the resistance camp," he said. "I have eaten rice and the military supplies. We walk for three days or a week. Vietnamese attack, then fight them and I hide myself good place."

He, too, said this work was voluntary, but added: "I do some go because they are nice. The ones who are afraid, they remember how it was before."

As he talked to a reporter, a crowd of curious children and unsmiling adults grew outside the shade of the hut. Mr. Ngorm and his wife and son were there.

"There are things I cannot tell you, the true things," he said apologetically. "I know many things. I am very sorry that I cannot tell you."

A Broader Education for Engineers

MIT to Require Courses in Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences

By Edward B. Fiske

New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — As the first step in a long-term effort to broaden the education of engineering students, undergraduates at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be required to pursue more systematic study of the arts, humanities and social sciences.

Starting with the freshman class next year, undergraduates will be required to take at least three courses that stress such fundamental academic themes as literary traditions and the origins of political institutions.

For the first time, they will be allowed to choose non-technical disciplines, ranging from philosophy

to the role of women in society, as a minor field of study.

The changes were approved by a faculty vote May 20 after vigorous debate and student opposition. They are part of what Paul E. Gray, president of the institute, termed a "searching assessment and reformulation" of what engineers do and how they should be trained.

"A professional engineer can no longer be narrowly focused on technical interests," he said. "He lives and operates in a social system, and he needs to understand cultural and human values. Humanities courses cannot be viewed merely as frosting on the cake."

The changes are also meant, institute officials said, to dispel the notion that engineers are "technological mercenaries" who solve other people's problems. Another aim is to prepare more graduates for major policy-making posts in politics, business and other fields.

"Too many MIT graduates end up working for too many Princeton students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

As the next step in the effort, courses are being planned in which students would study the social, political, economic and other consequences of technological developments.

Promising topics in these courses are to include economic competitiveness with Japan and the politics of the development of the hydrogen bomb.

"The idea is to bridge the two worlds of the humanities, arts and social sciences on the one hand and engineering and society on the other," Margaret L.A. MacVicar, dean for undergraduate education, said of the courses in the next phase of the program. "The hope is that this will become a requirement."

The institute has about 4,500 undergraduate students. Two-thirds of them, more than ever before, are enrolled in the School of Engineering and Computer Science.

Science and mathematics majors account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

Some Romans think the campaign will not succeed. In a letter to the editor of Rome's Il Messaggero newspaper Monday, the head of the city's environmental department, Gabriele Alciati, noted that officials have been trying to clean up the city for centuries.

Science and mathematics majors

Rome Outlines War on Litter

United Press International

ROME — Rome's 208 sanitation workers were empowered Monday to issue on-the-spot fines to litterers ranging from 30,000 lire (\$23) to 700,000 lire. The minimal fine of 30,000 lire covers abuses such as tossing cigarette butts and other small bits of refuse on the streets.

The fine for leaving a bag of garbage on the street will be 30,000 lire and dumping a load of garbage or trash from 200,000 lire to a maximum 700,000 lire. City sanitation officials have installed big, bright yellow garbage cans because the old models — small, orange plastic containers attached to street signs — were small and constantly overloaded.

Some Romans think the campaign will not succeed. In a letter to the editor of Rome's Il Messaggero newspaper Monday, the head of the city's environmental department, Gabriele Alciati, noted that officials have been trying to clean up the city for centuries.

Science and mathematics majors

account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

Some Romans think the campaign will not succeed. In a letter to the editor of Rome's Il Messaggero newspaper Monday, the head of the city's environmental department, Gabriele Alciati, noted that officials have been trying to clean up the city for centuries.

Science and mathematics majors

account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

Some Romans think the campaign will not succeed. In a letter to the editor of Rome's Il Messaggero newspaper Monday, the head of the city's environmental department, Gabriele Alciati, noted that officials have been trying to clean up the city for centuries.

Science and mathematics majors

account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

Some Romans think the campaign will not succeed. In a letter to the editor of Rome's Il Messaggero newspaper Monday, the head of the city's environmental department, Gabriele Alciati, noted that officials have been trying to clean up the city for centuries.

Science and mathematics majors

account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

Some Romans think the campaign will not succeed. In a letter to the editor of Rome's Il Messaggero newspaper Monday, the head of the city's environmental department, Gabriele Alciati, noted that officials have been trying to clean up the city for centuries.

Science and mathematics majors

account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

Some Romans think the campaign will not succeed. In a letter to the editor of Rome's Il Messaggero newspaper Monday, the head of the city's environmental department, Gabriele Alciati, noted that officials have been trying to clean up the city for centuries.

Science and mathematics majors

account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

Some Romans think the campaign will not succeed. In a letter to the editor of Rome's Il Messaggero newspaper Monday, the head of the city's environmental department, Gabriele Alciati, noted that officials have been trying to clean up the city for centuries.

Science and mathematics majors

account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

Some Romans think the campaign will not succeed. In a letter to the editor of Rome's Il Messaggero newspaper Monday, the head of the city's environmental department, Gabriele Alciati, noted that officials have been trying to clean up the city for centuries.

Science and mathematics majors

account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

Some Romans think the campaign will not succeed. In a letter to the editor of Rome's Il Messaggero newspaper Monday, the head of the city's environmental department, Gabriele Alciati, noted that officials have been trying to clean up the city for centuries.

Science and mathematics majors

account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

Some Romans think the campaign will not succeed. In a letter to the editor of Rome's Il Messaggero newspaper Monday, the head of the city's environmental department, Gabriele Alciati, noted that officials have been trying to clean up the city for centuries.

Science and mathematics majors

account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

Some Romans think the campaign will not succeed. In a letter to the editor of Rome's Il Messaggero newspaper Monday, the head of the city's environmental department, Gabriele Alciati, noted that officials have been trying to clean up the city for centuries.

Science and mathematics majors

account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

Some Romans think

ISRAEL: Combination of Fierce Pride and Fear Fuels Hostility in West Bank Towns

(Continued from Page 1)
ters, you can see all the symptoms of a twilight war, an intercommunal strife that has nothing to do with diplomatic initiatives and that renders them totally superfluous.

"We are now faced not with the old notion of the Israeli-Arab conflict involving external forces and governments," he says, "but we are coming closer to a civil war of two competing nationalisms in the land west of the River Jordan."

Most of the estimated 60,000 Jews who have settled in the occupied territories are, like Ofra Moses, non-messianic ideologues but middle-class suburban commuters. They are being sucked into the conflict by circumstances and by their own instinctive belief that Jews should have the right to reside anywhere in the biblical Land of Israel.

They have come into conflict with a new generation of Palestinians who, like Mousa Hanafi, either were born or have come of age during the 20 years of Israeli occupation.

Many Israelis dreamed that two decades of contact between Arab and Jew would blur the lines of hostility and create the beginning of understanding.

Instead, they have given birth to young people who are more militant, more frustrated and more desolate than their elders and more inclined to lash out with whatever meager weapons they can employ.

An important element in this conflict is that neither side recognizes the legitimate claims of the other, or even the other's humanity. Thus for many young Palestinians, Ofra Moses was not a young mother seeking to raise her children in fresh surroundings, but a foe usurping their land. Likewise to many Jewish settlers, Mousa Hanafi was not a gifted young student, but an enemy manipulated by terrorist elements.

There are souls on fire in the West Bank. Arabs and Jews, some of them reluctant combatants, others eager warriors. This is a look at a few of them and the battlefields on which they struggle.

The town of Alfei Menashe, population 2,500, is only four years old. Houses are still under construction; streets are being laid and the new community swimming pool and tennis courts have just opened. The guard post near the welcoming sign at the front entrance is about the only visible evidence that this is a West Bank Jewish settlement.

Houses start at \$100,000 and most of the 500 families who live in Alfei Menashe are Israeli-style yuppies rather than Zionist pioneers. They are likely to carry credit cards rather than hoses. Handguns, a common sight in many settlements, are hard to find here.

The number of Jewish settlers in the occupied territories has nearly doubled since 1983, according to the West Bank Data Project run by Mr. Benvenisti. This has happened despite the fact that, since the formation of a coalition government of "national unity" in 1984, there has been a virtual freeze on new settlements and many old ones are rapidly expanding.

Unlike some of the Jewish settlements, relations between Alfei Menashe and its Arab neighbors have always been reasonable, if not warm.

But the death of Ofra Moses changed all that, changed the feeling of security that the settlers once



At the Western Wall in Jerusalem, Jewish settlers celebrate the anniversary of victory in the 1967 Six-Day War.

Herb Lubin Review

enjoyed and damaged the good will between neighbors.

"I don't like what is happening to me," says Nili Priel, a high school history teacher who lives in Alfei Menashe with her husband, an insurance agent; and two young children. "I don't want to believe that the fence is the goyim because toward us. I don't want to have them. I just want to live quietly like before."

Mrs. Priel has been a lifelong member of the Labor Party, the more dovish of Israel's two main political blocs, and she estimates that Labor once commanded the support of perhaps 40 percent of the population in Alfei Menashe. But she and her friends are beginning to move to the right.

"It's amazing, but all your feelings change, even your politics," she says. "I am angry and I am afraid and it's not a nice feeling."

For the 12,000 Arabs of Kalkilya, life also has changed.

After Ofra Moses' death, Jewish vigilantes armed with automatic weapons descended on the city, smashing shop and car windows and burning nearby fields. There have been a number of firebomb incidents since, and the vigilantes have returned several times.

Six residents have been arrested for alleged terrorism, and Kalkilya has been under military curfew for extended periods, its roads shattered, its roads cut off by army checkpoints.

Despite the increased military presence, the leaders of Alfei Menashe complain they are not getting adequate protection. Mayor Shlomo Catan says he was surprised to wake up one night two weeks ago and discover that army patrols had been withdrawn from the area near where the Moses family had been attacked.

If the army will not patrol the area, he complains, it should authorize settlers to form local civil guards to protect themselves. Such

units are commonplace inside Israel proper but generally are prohibited in the occupied territories for fear of setting off confrontations between Jews and Arabs.

Mr. Catan says he feels unfairly constrained but will not take the law into his own hands. There are others, however, who have no such qualms.

On a recent morning outside Shmuel Ben Yishai's apartment building there sat a green Volvo with a shattered windshield. The night before, on the main road from Jerusalem, someone hiding inside the Dehaisa refugee camp lobbed a rock at its windshield, a common occurrence after dark.

Each morning for the last two months Mr. Ben Yishai and several dozen other Jews have armed themselves with handguns, lead pipes and wooden clubs and headed out in cars in groups of four or five to patrol the main highway from Mr. Ben Yishai's home at Kiryat Arba, the Jewish settlement outside the Arab city of Hebron, to Jerusalem.

They call themselves The Committee for Safe Traveling. The army calls them vigilantes.

Such incidents are increasingly common in this area and those responsible are seldom caught.

"The army isn't doing its job so we are helping them," says Mr. Ben Yishai, cradling his baby daughter in his arms. "The Arabs are afraid of us. You can see on their faces. They know we have no problem protecting ourselves. The stick is the best weapon, not the gun. The Arab knows you will think twice

before using the gun, but not to smash his face with a stick."

Mr. Ben Yishai is a member of Kach, Rabbi Meir Kahane's far-right political party, which advocates the forced expulsion of all Arabs from the biblical Land of Israel.

The party commands the support of perhaps 3 percent of the West Bank electorate. But it includes somewhere between 20 and 30 percent in this settlement, where many perceive themselves as besieged by both hostile Arabs and an uncertain, ambivalent government.

There is no welcome sign outside the Calandia refugee camp near Ramallah, but instead a 20-foot-high (six-meter) chain-link fence stretching along a 300-yard strip between the camp and the main highway.

The fence is designed to protect cars from rock throwers. Each year, residents say, the Israeli authorities have made it a little higher.

Calandia wears its scars proudly. Residents like to show visitors the youth center that has been boarded up and ringed with barbed wire since 1981 when someone tried to show a film deemed anti-Israel by the authorities.

Seven houses have been demolished or had rooms sealed after occupiers were arrested for alleged trespassing.

The occupation authorities contend that Israeli rule of the West Bank and Gaza is a success story. While still below Israeli levels, the standard of living there has quadrupled in 20 years. Infant mortality rates have been halved. There are five universities; before 1967, there were none.

The universities were built with outside funds, mostly from the Arab and Western world, and millions of dollars have flowed into the territories from Palestinians working in the oil fields of the Arab emirates.

Between 90,000 and 120,000 Arab laborers travel to Israel every day for work, at least partly because there has been little investment in industry and centers of

employment on the West Bank under Israeli occupation.

The authorities are now engaged in a cooperative effort with Jordan's King Hussein to further improve the quality of life and produce moderate local leaders held captive by Hussein and not to the outlawed PLO.

Part of this strategy is a tough crackdown on those considered PLO operatives, including a revival of practices such as six-month administrative detentions and forced expulsion.

But none of this seems to have succeeded in pacifying the new generation of Palestinian students. Call it the frustration of rising expectations, as the Israeli authorities do, or resistance to an oppressive occupation, as the Palestinians describe it.

Either way, both sides concede, it is tangible, angry and increasing, especially at the universities and at the 20 refugee camps that dot the territories.

In December, a 16-year-old schoolboy in Ramallah ran up behind an Israeli soldier, shouted "Long live Palestine," and plunged a short-handled ax into the back of the soldier's head.

Not long before that, a pregnant 24-year-old Arab mother in Hebron was shot dead trying to slit the throat of a soldier with a kitchen knife. In February, an Arab taxi driver was shot dead by soldiers he tried to run down with his car.

The incidents, all of them in broad daylight, suggest a shift in the nature of the struggle. No longer

is it the army fighting professional terrorists imported from outside the West Bank. Now, according to General Ehud Barak, the army's deputy chief of staff, about 80 percent of violent incidents are initiated locally, most of them by Palestinian youths.

The army and the youths are locked into a vicious cycle, with each incident leading to a military response, which in turn often triggers another attack.

After Mousa Hanafi's death, the army ordered Bir Zeit University closed for four months. Students seized Mr. Hanafi's body from a morgue to prevent the Israelis from ordering a quiet midnight burial.

They wrapped him in a Palestinian flag and burned him in full public splendor outside his hometown of Rafah, where the funeral set off another day of rioting and tear gas.

"These kids have grown up in a sense with the barrel of the gun over their noses," says Daoud Kuttab, a Palestinian newspaper editor. "So from their limited point of view, they believe might is right, that if you have power you can rule the world. The army may have the guns, but they have stones and they have numbers. The army patrol may pass by every four hours, but for the rest of the time the kids rule the streets."

In many ways the future of the young Palestinians is a dead end. Opportunities for skilled professionals, such as doctors, lawyers and engineers are limited on the West Bank.

We've captured the flair of Rodeo Drive.

A Matrix Rental Hotel

THE BEVERLY RODEO HOTEL

360 N. Rodeo Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90210, Tel. No. 691366

For most, their fate will be decided on the West Bank because they have no place else to go.

They feel they have no control over their lives or their political fate, so they lash out. If they had guns and bullets, they say, they would use them.

"We have felt insecure ever since we were born," says Samaa, 23, a Bir Zeit student. "Violence is the only way the whole world will see us and hear us. They see as terrorists, but this way is the only way."

How do they feel about the death of Ofra Moses? The answers are uniformly harsh.

"We do not want to kill women and children, but all Israelis are enemies to us," says Abir, 23. "They are creating a sort of retaliation by killing children, men and women in the occupied territories and in the camps in Lebanon. They have killed thousands of us with their guns and their cluster bombs, so it is hard to feel sad when one of them dies."

Instant notetaking in the palm of your hand!

There's a new generation of Pocket Memos. They're compact, light and easy to use. And they're from Philips - THE WORLD'S NO. 1 IN DICTATION

LPH 594 Professional

LPH 596 Executive

PHILIPS

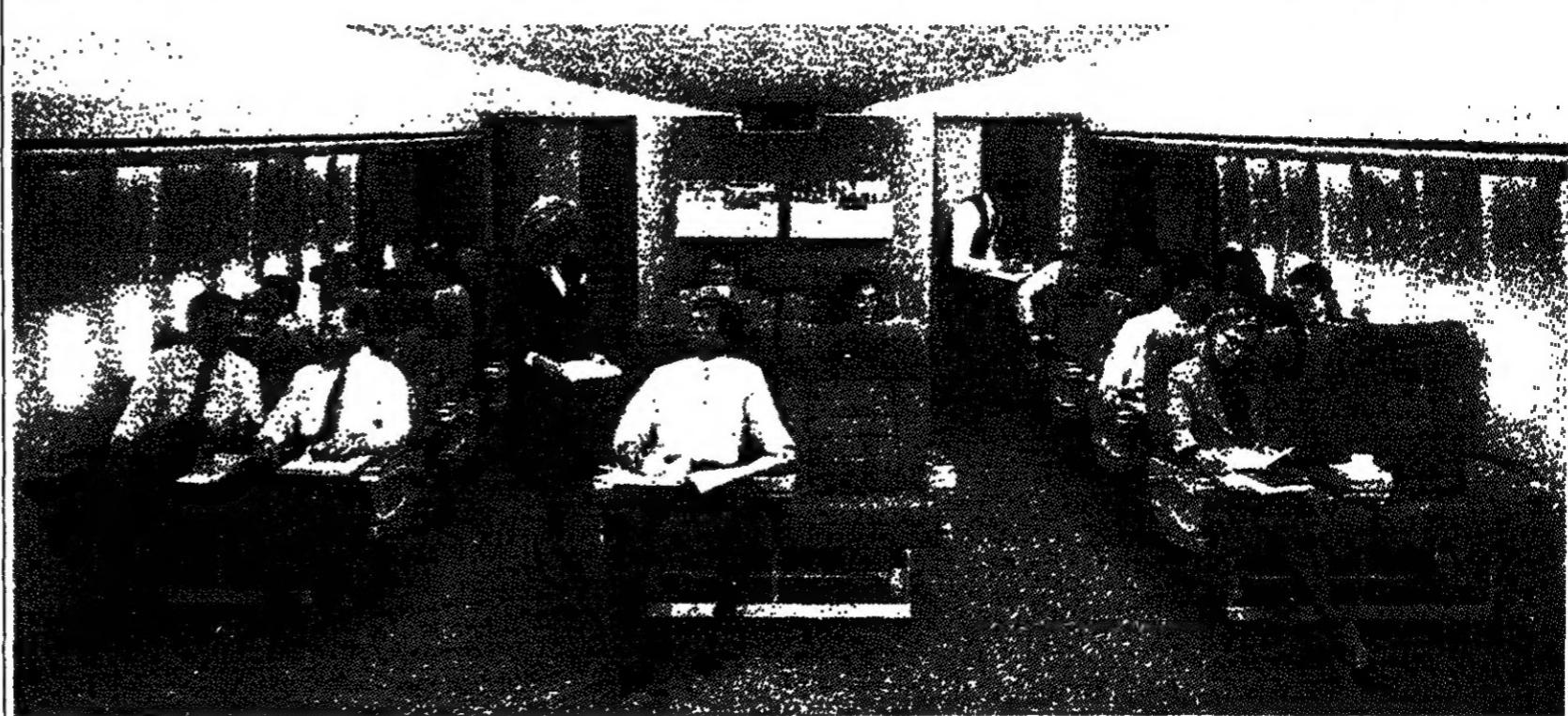
Call your office equipment dealer or send this coupon to:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Philips S.U. Desk Equipment, Triester Strasse 64, A-1101 Vienna, Austria.

HAVEN'T YOU EARNED A BIGGER OFFICE?



PAN AM OFFERS THE ROOMIER, MORE COMFORTABLE BUSINESS CLASS.

DON'T YOU DESERVE MORE SPACE?

Of course you do. And that's just what you get in Pan Am's Business Class across the Atlantic. We have 6 across searing, not 8 like on some other airlines. And our seats are wider, giving you more room to spread out and work or to stretch out and relax. And knowing that Pan Am has one of the best on-time records should make you feel very relaxed, indeed.

AREN'T YOU ENTITLED TO A NEW INTERIOR?

We think so. That's why we're installing brighter lighting, and bigger storage bins for more carry-on space. And special decor touches, like handsome new tweed seat cloth, make for an altogether better business environment.

AREN'T YOU WORTH EXTRAS LIKE A PRIVATE TERMINAL?

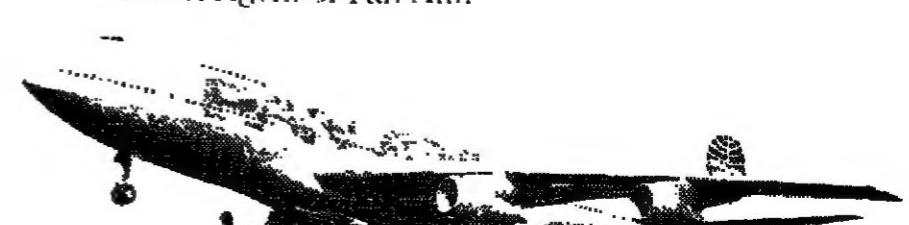
Absolutely. Our Private Terminal at Kennedy Airport in New York was meant for your exclusive use. Securely away from the bustling crowds, you'll enjoy the convenience of personalized

service that sees to your every need.

AND COME TO THINK OF IT, HOW ABOUT FREE HELICOPTER SERVICE?

When business calls you into New York, our helicopter answers with flights from Kennedy right to the heart of midtown Manhattan. All this on Pan Am's Business Class. Service from over 30 cities in Europe to over 30 cities in the U.S. Plus extras that put our Business Class in a class by itself. Who deserves it more than you?

For reservations and information call your Travel Agent or Pan Am.



**EXPECT MORE FROM
PAN AM'S CLIPPER CLASS**

OIL & MONEY IN THE EIGHTIES. LONDON, OCTOBER 22-23, 1987

The eighth International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties" will take place on October 22 and 23 in London. The conference which has become a major annual event in international energy circles, will feature an outstanding group of worldwide energy and financial experts and government leaders from Europe, the Middle East and the United States. The conference is designed to provide senior executives from the financial and energy sectors with an annual comprehensive update on the world oil market.

For full details please clip your business card to this announcement message and return it to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 63, Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH. Or telephone: (44) 836 4902 Telex: 26209.

you, who are members of the underground African National Congress. The group is political controversy in South Africa since they quit their whites-only discredited, him and his brothers.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Red Faces in Red Square

Suddenly an incident that looks at first glance like a sum — the young West German pilot's landing of a civilian plane in Red Square — becomes a major political event in Mikhail Gorbachev's Kremlin. The defense minister and the air defense commander are out on their ears in what has to be seen both as a major shake-up and as a recalibration of one of the most sensitive political connections in a Communist society, the relationship between the ruling Communists Party and the military.

If it was not some sort of rigged event we do not know about, the daring solo flight by 19-year-old Mathias Rust in a little Cessna 172 across more than 400 miles (650 kilometers) of heavily guarded Soviet territory was the most audacious violation we know of Soviet airspace, and of Soviet pride. He landed hard by the Kremlin, the very symbol of the Soviet fortress, and this in a country that puts an immense premium on air defense.

But this was not the first intrusion. In 1978 and again in 1983 South Korean airliners wandered deep into Soviet airspace. The first plane eventually was forced down, and the second was shot down with the loss of 269 lives. So the Soviet military was surely on notice when the Cessna was observed on Thursday after taking off from Helsinki. Yet Soviet fighter planes merely circled it and let it proceed without interference on

what turned out to be its way to Moscow. It is just possible that the restlessness, modernizing Mr. Gorbachev, keen to the uses of power, had been wishing for such an occasion to move out the old-guard defense minister, Marshal Sergei Sokolov, 75, whom he inherited when he became party general secretary two years ago. In any event, the incident let him make a personnel shift that can be explained in terms of defense requirements and Soviet internal politics.

That is what was indicated by an unusual Politburo statement that not only announced the personnel shifts but delivered a rare institutional critique of "serious shortcomings in organizing the protection of the aerospace of the country, a lack of due vigilance and discipline and major dereliction of duty in the guidance of forces by the U.S.S.R. Defense Ministry." Clearly, the military has been taken down a large peg.

But if that is clear, not much else is, which should warn off those who are tempted to use this incident for making points or drawing lessons about such things as accountability, the effectiveness of Soviet defenses and the implications of it all for U.S. strategy. Before we get into that heavy stuff, it would be good to know something more about the motives and machinations behind the bizarre and mysterious flight of Mathias Rust.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Protectionist Weed

Poisonous protectionism is spreading in the U.S. Congress. Practically speaking, the foreign trade bill that the Senate Finance Committee has concocted is hardly distinguishable from the House version. Both ought to provoke urgent opposition. The longer this false flower lives, the more it threatens to intoxicate politicians and public.

Only in one major respect does the Senate bill improve on the one just passed by the House. It omits the harsh posturing of the amendment sponsored by Representative Richard Gephardt in a misguided attempt to redress the trade deficit. Senate supporters never brought it to a vote in the Finance Committee. They feared defeat and preferred to take it to the full Senate, the same tactic Mr. Gephardt used in the House.

Whether or not this particular amendment survives, other pernicious Senate amendments are in the works. The protectionists' strategy is clear and powerful: Blame foreigners for a trade problem they didn't create... Tighten the screws to keep out their products... Ignore the fact that curbing trade will hurt American consumers.

The Finance Committee has fertilized the protectionist weed with three particularly objectionable contributions:

• The Senate bill would put authority in the wrong hands. Effectively, the proposal would let the government's International Trade Commission decide what industry is injured by imports, even if foreign competition is fair and square. The president has final say now, as he should. He is best placed to assess the impact of such steps on diplomacy and the economy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

\$35 Billion, the Easy Way

If all American taxpayers paid all their federal income taxes, the budget deficit would shrink overnight by two-thirds. More than \$100 billion escapes collection each year. That President Reagan and Congress ignore it is a scandal. Representative Byron Dorgan has a list of 18 ways to increase collections by \$35 billion a year. The administration and Congress ought to stop battling over tax increases long enough to take a look.

Mr. Dorgan knows the territory. North Dakota's tax commissioner for 11 years, he is now reinforced by an expert task force that he assembled after the 1985 breakdown in tax return processing. The task force recommends 10 improvements in assistance to taxpayers and eight for catching evaders. Cost: \$3.6 billion over five years. Benefit: a \$7 billion increase in revenue each year, reaching \$35 billion in the fifth year, for \$105 billion in five years.

Much of what the task force would do would undo the folly of early Reagan penny-pinching. Cuts in the Internal Revenue

budget mean letting taxpayers off the hook. Income tax compliance dropped from 86.5 percent in 1980 to 81.5 percent in 1986, and no wonder. Hundreds of tax offices had to close and audits were down to 1.1 percent, less than half the rate of 1976.

The administration woke up last year, and is adding 7,500 agents to a force of 17,500 — one of several increases the Dorgan report advocates. Every dollar spent on tracking evaders is repaid many times. The value of helping honest taxpayers is also clear. People who phone for help are discouraged by busy signals and misinformation. This says the government doesn't care, so why bother to get it right? The task force wants hot lines staffed nights and weekends in the filing season, and a better-trained staff. Amen.

The Dorgan plan aims to raise voluntary compliance by 1 percent a year for five years, back to 86.5 percent. It is a sensible goal. No one thinks 100 percent is possible, but to ignore a \$100 billion shortfall is intolerable.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

The Beating of a Diplomat

It was difficult initially to establish who was responsible for the beating and abduction of Edward Chaplin, Britain's second-ranking diplomat [in Tehran]. It is now clear that it was the work of the Iranian government itself. The Iranians have repeatedly mentioned the case of Ali Ghassemi, a member of the Iranian Consulate in Manchester who was released on bail last Thursday — the day of the disgraceful attack on Mr. Chaplin — after being charged with shoplifting, reckless driving and assaulting a police officer. The Iranians have denied any linkage but suspicion remains that Mr. Chaplin's ordeal was in retaliation for what happened to Mr. Ghassemi. If such is the case, the question arises as to whether there is any point in maintaining diplomatic links with Iran in its present condition. To assault an official enjoying

— The Times (London).

Small Test of Soviet Doctrine

Warsaw Pact leaders published a document on military doctrine which contains two ideas that might help to improve the international climate. Both need to be tested in practice. [Mathias] Rust and his Cessna will provide one such test. Soviet authorities now have to decide whether to try the pilot or to expel him from the country. If they can bring themselves to do the latter, while ensuring that their defense command is more alert in future, there is a chance their doctrine may be worth a second glance.

— The Times (London).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1986-1987

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WEILS, Editor • SAMUEL ART, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELL MORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Extra Page

RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANÇOIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANEPUHL, Advertising Sales Director International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 9220 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.77.93.00. Telex: 61359; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0211. Tel: 427-7768. Tel: AS56929. Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glen, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-8010616. Telex: 61170. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackintosh, 6 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel: 0171-707555. Tel: 416721. Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstrasse 13, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (0611) 707555. Pres. U.S.: Michael Connolly, 859 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 755-3800. Telex: 42775. Pres. S.A. capital de 1,300,000 F. RCS Nanterre B-7320112. Comptoirs Parisiens No. 61337. © 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0204-8052.

OPINION

The Gulf: A Tough Beat for America to Police

By Stansfield Turner

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's remarks Friday on the Gulf situation were almost hell-bent toward Iran. This must reflect the depth of his wounds over the arms-for-hostages fiasco. But his personal pique should not determine how the United States goes about fulfilling its commitment to keeping the Gulf open to shipping.

When thinking about U.S. naval involvement in the Gulf, three facts should be taken into account:

- There is no way to predict whether the Iranians will challenge U.S. protection of shipping.

- If the Iranians do attack, there is some chance they will succeed.

- In response to a successful Iranian attack, the United States would be forced to escalate hostilities.

Unfortunately, the United States has been reacting to events in the Gulf without defining what that may lead.

I am not suggesting that the United States should not shoulder responsibility for protecting shipping in the Gulf. What little credibility it has in the Middle East would be shattered if it simply walked away. But Washington needs to think through how it will react if U.S. forces are attacked and what the consequences will be.

U.S. power is not being committed simply to defend 11 Kuwaiti ships flying American flags. If Iranian attacks begin to take a substantially higher toll on shipping, the United States will be seen to have failed. So the task will be nothing short of ensuring a reasonably normal flow of non-Iranian shipping through the Gulf.

There are two ways to defend shipping in the Gulf: to ride shotgun for individual ships or convoys (which I will call point defense), or to attack the source of the threat, the Iranian Air Force and Navy, in their bases.

Until the Iranians strike a first blow, the United States is, for all intents and purposes, limited to the point-defense option. America does not want to initiate a war with Iran.

The damage done to the USS Stark raises questions about point defenses. The problems are clear. At one extreme, any ship is vulnerable if the attacker gets the first three shots. Modern missiles are lethal. Modern ships are not ringed with armor and must depend on their self-defense systems, which may have only a few seconds in which to react. At the other extreme, any ship's self-defense system would be overwhelmed by a mass attack, say, 10 missiles fired at once.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House bills. The Reagan administration is helping displaced workers. The assistance program would be worthy, but it would be paid for with a highly questionable tax on almost all imports, thereby inviting retaliation against American exports.

On the positive side, the committee bill would give the administration six-year authority — the House gives five years — to negotiate with other countries for mutual reduction of trade barriers. That is the right path to healthy growth.

The committee bill will shape the final Senate package, but a half-dozen other committees, and individual senators, are offering amendments. Come summer, a conference committee will meet the Senate and House

OPINION

An 8-Point Prescription For Dealing With AIDS

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The administration in Washington is opposed to making sure that a representative of the homosexual community is named to a panel to study the AIDS plague and what it might mean for the country. This shows vividly that the people who run the government have not faced reality.

America is in a deadly epidemic, and national disaster will be the price of prejudice, piousness or self-delusion. Only the callousness of all physical, moral, financial and medical assets, as well as some common sense, can begin to meet the danger. This means involvement of everybody concerned, including homosexuals.

Will a candidate for the presidency who does not tell Americans the details

ures who command the respect and attention of the nation. If the battle is to be fought, it has to be led — something Washington has failed to do against either illegal drugs or AIDS.

2. Facing the burden of the huge costs of research and care. New taxes will be needed, as well as much more money from business. Thousands of companies could follow the example of the Forbes magazines, which contributed \$1 million.

3. Tough laws prohibiting discrimination against AIDS sufferers or virus carriers in jobs, housing and education. Protecting the afflicted is in the self-interest of a nation that needs their help to fight the plague.

4. Mandatory testing only where it makes sense. Trying to force tests on all the afflicted is impossible and self-defeating. But medical examination for contagious diseases is already demanded for immigrants, and President Reagan has said that AIDS testing will be added to the list. Government employees should volunteer for testing to create an atmosphere of society's strong approval.

5. Much more money allocated for drug addiction prevention and treatment. Drug addicts who use infected needles are becoming a steeply increasing danger. In New York, 36 percent of AIDS sufferers are addicts.

The literature on AIDS, both medical and social, is full of good, workable ideas. But the government seems unwilling to find people who will pass these ideas together and to give those people the power to act.

Two approaches are needed simultaneously. It is to persuade people in danger, particularly homosexuals, bisexuals and those who have had sexual intercourse with them, to be tested to determine if they have the virus that causes AIDS. If they do have it, they face the ethical decision on abstaining from sexual intercourse with the unaffected.

At the same time, the government must commit itself not to presidential speeches but to plain action, burdens and sacrifices. These would include:

1. A central federal AIDS office with financial resources and clout, to pull together all the national and state efforts, to set priorities and settle the inevitable conflicts for funds and attention. It must have a director and a board composed of scientists and public fig-

The Duty of Victims

We now have tests for the presence of the AIDS virus that are as efficient and reliable as almost any diagnostic test in medicine. There are those who would prefer ambiguity to certitude. However, a person who is at risk and refuses to have himself tested must behave as though he had been tested and found positive. To do otherwise is cowardice, compounding hypocrisy with wrongdoing.

Moral responsibility is the burden of the sick as well as the healthy.

— Willard Gaylin, president of the Hastings Center, a public-policy institute, in The New York Times.

GENERAL NEWS**B.H. Haggin, Music Critic, Dies at 86; Was Noted for His Clean, Clear Prose**

By Tim Page

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — B.H. Haggin, 86, an American music critic noted for his strong convictions and clear, prose, died Friday after a short illness.

In a career that spanned 40 decades, Mr. Haggin contributed articles on music and dance to a variety of publications. From 1939 to 1957, he was the music critic for The Nation.

His books included "A Book of the Symphony," "Music on Record," "Music for the Man Who Enjoys Hamlet," "Conversations With Toscanini," "The New Listener's Companion and Record Guide," and "Music and Ballet: 1973-1983."

Mr. Haggin's early writing is generally considered to be his best. At a time when music criticism tended to be flowery, his sharp prose came as a bracing surprise.

But many found his opinions narrow. He had no sympathy for 20th-century music; he deplored Bartok, Schönberg, Ives, most of the works of Berg, and virtually everyone who came after them. He worshipped certain artists, notably Toscanini, at the expense of all others.

He was born in New York and published his first article in 1923. He was the music critic of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle from 1934 to 1937. From 1946 to 1949, he wrote a column about music on the radio for The New York Herald Tribune.

Frank Carlson, 94, Politician From Kansas

CONCORDIA, Kansas (UPI) — Frank Carlson, 94, a former Republican senator who helped persuade General Eisenhower to run for president and was the only Kansan ever to serve in the state legislature, both houses of Congress and as governor, died Saturday.

Mr. Carlson who retired from the U.S. Senate in 1969, died at St. Joseph Hospital, where he had been living in a minimum care unit since 1985.

In the 27 times he ran for office, whether for the legislature, governor or Congress, Mr. Carlson never lost an election. He served two terms in the state house and from 1932 to 1934 was state chairman of the Republican Party.

He ran for the U.S. House of Representatives in 1934 and was re-elected five times. He was elected governor of Kansas in 1945 and re-elected in 1948.

Baron Léon Lambert, 58, Belgian Financier

BRUSSELS (AP) — Baron Léon Lambert, 58, a driving force behind one of Belgium's top financial institutions, Groupe Bruxelles Lambert, died here Thursday.

He had headed the company for 38 years. He brought it from the brink of bankruptcy after World War II to the forefront of the Belgian business world.

His great grandfather, Samuel

founded the Banque Lambert in 1840. His grandfather Léon was an adviser to King Leopold II at the turn of the century.

Frank Licht, 71, Ex-Rhode Island Governor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island (UPI) — Frank Licht, 71, a former governor of Rhode Island, died of cancer Saturday.

Mr. Licht was elected governor in 1968, defeating the incumbent, John H. Chafee, now a U.S. senator. He served two terms before deciding in 1972 to return to his law practice.

Other deaths:

Hugh F. Costigan, 72, an American Jesuit priest who spent 40 years in the Western Pacific as a missionary, founding a school on the island of Ponape in the Carolines, of cancer Thursday in New York City.

Lieutenant General William K. Harrison, 91, who headed the United Nations armistice delegation in the Korean War, Monday in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. He was a direct descendant of President William Henry Harrison.

Lucille Olfendorf, 67, leader of the ensemble Music of the Baroque, Saturday in Chicago, of injuries she suffered in a car accident.

Turk Murphy, 71, a trombonist who played traditional jazz, of cancer Saturday in San Francisco. He was also a jazz historian who transcribed into music thousands of songs that had never been written down.



Ronald Watson

Rugby club 12 years ago to join a black club in the racially conservative city of Port Elizabeth.

Mr. Watson said he believed that the South African security police had set out first to isolate, then discredit, him and his brothers.

Briton Tried to Kill Opponent Of Apartheid, Botswana Says

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — A Briton who said he was working for the South African security services is being held by the authorities in Botswana, charged with the attempted murder of a South African anti-apartheid activist, Ronald Watson.

The Briton, who appeared in court in Botswana, said his name was Steven Burnett and described himself as British intelligence agent.

He told the chief magistrate, Gabriel Rwlwengera, that he had been sent to Botswana by the South African authorities to kill Mr. Watson, whom he described as an activist of the underground African National Congress. The group is

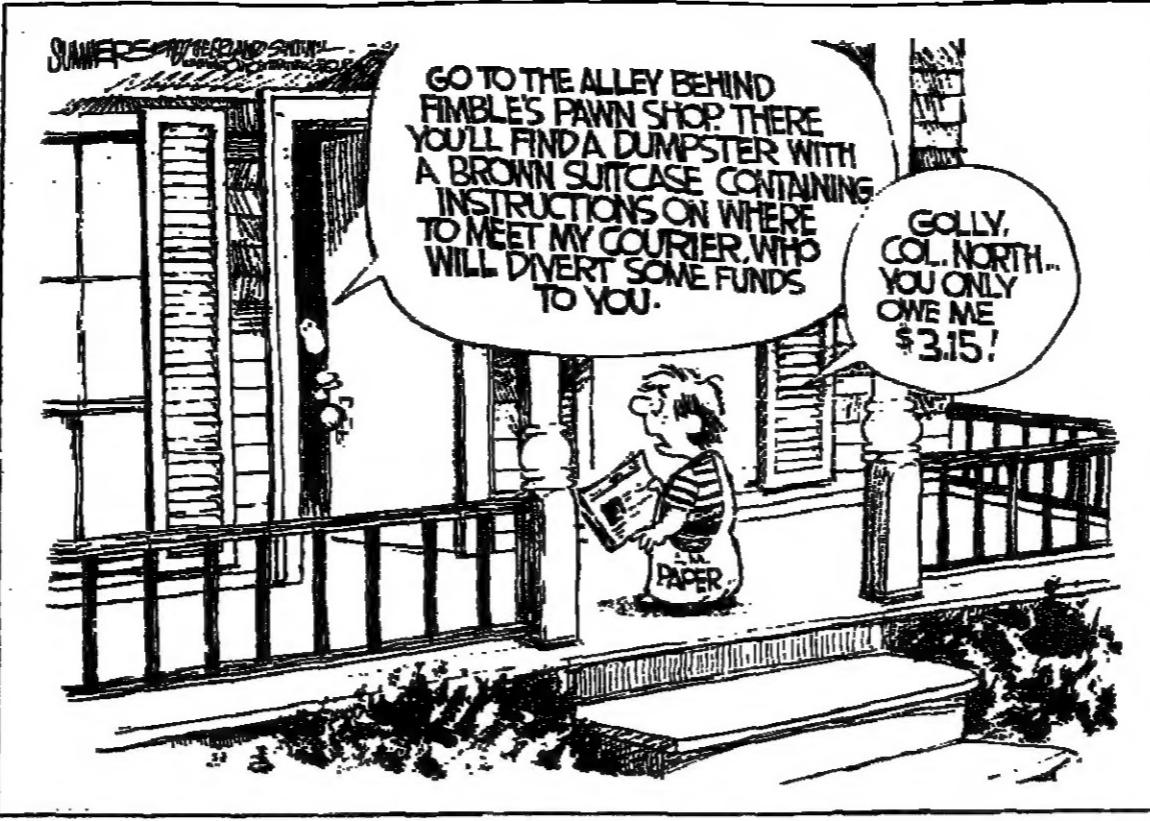
fighting to end South Africa's system of racial separation.

Speaking by telephone this weekend from Gaborone, where he said he was in hiding, Mr. Watson said he managed to overpower and disarm the gunman, who had fired two shots at him. He said he feared another attempt on his life.

The South African police have declined to comment, describing the allegation as "completely a security matter."

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Botswana confirmed that Mr. Burnett was a British citizen and said he visited Botswana frequently from South Africa, where he had lived since 1982.

Mr. Watson and his three brothers have been at the center of a political controversy in South Africa since they quit their whites-only

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR****U.S. Ships in the Gulf: Needed Presence or Provocation?**

The Washington Post editorial "A Target in the Gulf: Important Business" (May 20) pictures the United States as having embarked "on a quiet but momentous strategy," which will end the Iran-Iraq war by "intervening on Iraq's side."

The black population is particularly threatened; white addicts usually have enough money for fresh needles. Already black babies fill most of the cribs in the AIDS pediatric wards, sentenced to death by the dirty needles of addict parents.

6. Drug addicts are usually too far gone to worry about the morality of taking AIDS tests. But many of them wind up in jail, usually for robbery. They should be kept there until their drug habits are broken. If they return to drug use after release, they should be sent back.

7. Prostitution suddenly is a priority public health matter. Prostitutes of both sexes endanger themselves and others too often to be tolerated in a plague. Those who frequent prostitutes are also now dangerous. Both prostitutes and customers should be subject to arrest and the judiciary that goes with it.

8. Re-examination of privacy regulations. I know of one doctor who discovered the AIDS virus in a male minor and was legally forbidden by the mother of the patient to inform him. The boy was sleeping with a steady girlfriend. The mother did not care. When does privacy become accessory to murder? Doctors and lawyers should take a new look at their standards, quickly. So should legislators.

Some of these points are unpleasant to read or write, particularly those that may touch on civil liberties. Better now and minimally, rather than late, when, with fear, disregard for liberties may grow even faster than the spread of the disease.

In a "A Cease-Fire Plan for Suspending the Iran-Iraq War" (May 20), Brian Urquhart and Gary Sick suggest that the UN Security Council ask the secretary-

general to appoint an international commission to confer with the parties; this was an important idea, but it does not go far enough to contain the deteriorating situation in the Gulf.

Since the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, has an "unpublished eight-point plan to resolve the conflict," he should take a bold initiative by calling an urgent meeting of the Security Council under Article 99 of the UN Charter.

The United States should curb its guillotines over those ships. After all, there was a measure of Saudi involvement which will never be fully known. Furthermore, Saudi Arabia has supplied oil products to Iran to replace Iraqi damages. The United States should not match one mistake by offsetting mistakes.

In 1984, a U.S. official stated that "everyone . . . would prefer that collective security there be carried out by Saudi Arabia and its allied Gulf states rather than by the United States." Since then the nonbelligerent Gulf countries, including Kuwait, have added materially to their defensive capabilities.

If the nonbelligerent Gulf states are unable or unwilling to defend their commerce, we and they should rethink the defense of the area. The question goes not to the Saudi response to Iraq's attack on the Stark, but to why, given Saudi capabilities, U.S. intervention, beyond a standby naval presence, is necessary.

JOSEPH LERNER

Jerusalem

In a "A Cease-Fire Plan for Suspending the Iran-Iraq War" (May 20), Brian Urquhart and Gary Sick suggest that the UN Security Council ask the secretary-

general nearly has its 600-ship navy. But if a modern guided-missile frigate cannot protect itself from a single missile, one wonders if the architects of this wonderful improvement in U.S. forces are living in a comic-book reality. In the apparent absence of enough Admiral Ramboes to command the fleets,

perhaps the ships should be replaced with unmanned rubber replicas. That way the flag could be shown with just as much real effect, and the saving in lives and resources would be enormous.

STERLING DOUGHTY

Geneva

In "Reagan Cautions Iranians" (May 28), President Reagan is quoted as referring to Iran as a "barbaric country," thereby condemning a whole nation because of the criminal deeds of a dictatorial and unpopular government. I am sure he is aware that Iranians are inheritors of a long and impressive history of culture, civilization and international cooperation.

If the present policies are barbaric, it is only due to the policies of a government that all civilized Iranians oppose but which Mr. Reagan has been bending over backwards to defend.

ALI NAMDAR

Munich

Regarding the failure of the French to respond to the U.S. appeal for aid in the Gulf, all I have to say is, "Lafayette, where are you?"

ELEANOR PERREAU

Versailles, France

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

All of His Wonderful Work Did Not Save Him in the End

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — Last summer he belonged to Primo Levi. At last, he was being widely reviewed, and books that he had written right after the war, "Survival in Auschwitz," for instance, were republished to acclaim. My first week at the beach, the bookshop had no Primo Levi, but then it got a shipment and for two weeks he was my obsession.

He wrote wonderful books about life and especially about work, the sheer glory of it when it is fruitful and rewarding. And then in April, in Turin where he lived most of his life, he threw himself down a stairwell and died. He was 67.

During the war, he had been a guerrilla fighter. Captured, he foolishly, almost spitefully, declared his Jewishness and was sent to Auschwitz, the huge extermination camp with its subsidiary camps. Mr. Levi, a chemist, was assigned to a laboratory. He spent 10 months in that place, more being shuttled around Eastern Europe after the war, and then returned to Turin. For 30 years he managed a paint factory and wrote when he could.

His recollections are remarkable — literate, wise, insightful, sweet. His contained, spare language lacked self-pity and evoked what the critic Irving Howe called "moral poise." He assumed an unstated platform: He had been there — there, to that place! He knew certain things: Holocaust survivors, especially literary ones, are like Old Testament prophets in reverse: They have not touched the face of God, but of the devil. Their knowledge is unsurpassed.

He did not use that knowledge to reprimand or scold, but to soothe and comfort. Even in his Auschwitz memoirs, his belief in the primacy of work asserted itself. He expunged the mockery from the words inscribed over Auschwitz's gate, "Arbeit Macht Frei" (Work Makes You Free), and proclaimed its literal truth.

"Loving your work . . . represents the best, most concrete approximation of happiness on earth," he wrote.

And we, the growing legion of Levi admirers, believed that. He seemed so happy, and why shouldn't he? His all-important work seemed to be going well. Retired from the paint factory, nurtured by his adored Piedmont region of Italy, he wrote books that were exalted.

He had come through his past, learning from it but seemingly not crippled by it. He wrote about work, no longer about Auschwitz. Philip Roth went to Turin to interview him. The interview fairly chirped with Mr. Roth's happy envy. Mr. Levi emphasized work. Surely, the Nobel Prize awaited him.

I heard a story once. A Polish physician, a Jew, fled into the woods when the Germans came. Sometimes he came into a town to treat someone, always fearing he would be caught. Occasionally, he came face-to-face with Germans, but always stared them down. For four years, he subsisted on very little but courage.

After the war, the man came to America. He found work, raised a family, retired and moved to Florida. One day he encountered a meter maid. He froze. He became afraid of the police, of bureaucrats, of even going down to the motor vehicle bureau for his license. Authority terrified him. The past, long gone and conquered, leaped into the present and became the future.

Maybe that is what happened with Mr. Levi. I thought I knew him from his books and interviews. He created a theology of industriousness for the skeptical. There was no hint he had built a church from which he was absenting himself.

Arbeit Macht Frei: The words over the Auschwitz gate were a lie twice over — there and then, or later and somewhere else. Primo Levi threw himself down the stairs in Turin. He had not survived Auschwitz after all.

Washington Post Writers Group.

the Middle East and North America.

An overall conclusion, articulated by Edward Steator, U.S. ambassador to the OECD, was that governments and companies must either exploit opportunities created by new technologies — or be buried by them.

But some futuristic projections have proved simplistic, warned Volkswagen's Claus Borgward, who scoffed at the often-heard notion that technology will drive auto-makers to produce a single "world car."

Competition and heavy research costs are, he said, nonetheless forcing car manufacturers into extensive international cooperation. Henri Matre, chairman of Aerospatiale, agreed: Intra-European alliances are necessary, he said, to compete with powerful U.S. aircraft firms. Niven Duncan, chairman of Sedgwick, the insurance brokers,

The Flight of the Cessna 172

Parents Say Quiet Son Gave No Warning of Soviet Trip

By Serge Schremann
New York Times Service

WEDEL, West Germany — Even in retrospect, Mathias Rust's family and acquaintances have no idea what possessed him to fly a rented, single-engine plane into Red Square.

The 19-year-old youth was quiet, well-behaved, neat, somewhat introverted, but generally unexceptional. He lived with his parents in a small and orderly apartment, sharing a bedroom with his brother, 15, with whom he never fought.

Nobody could remember that he had done anything daring or unusual. He liked classical music and books about astronomy. He spent little time with friends and had no quirks or passions, except for one: flying.

From the time his father, an engineer with the AEG electrical firm in this town near Hamburg, first arranged for a spin in a

private plane, Mathias Rust was hooked.

He began lessons in the fall of 1985, when he was 17, and got his license a year later. His eyesight was not good enough to allow him to become an airline pilot, but he hoped to become a private instructor.

He had apprenticed for a time at a bank clerk after finishing high school, but he quit and got a job as a data processor at a mail-order trinket company, working only to make enough money to fly the Cessna 172s owned by his flying club, Aero-Club Hamburg.

Both parents seemed quietly proud and not overly anxious, as they spoke of their son. They had known and approved of his plans for a swing through Scandinavia and had helped with the expenses. The plane rental was about \$75 an hour, including fuel.

The parents first learned that their son had landed in Moscow on a radio newscast the day after he did it.

"At first we laughed and said someone else is flying from Helsinki," Monika Rust said. "Then I said, 'My God, they're talking about Mathias!'

Neither she nor her husband, Karl-Heinz, could imagine why their son flew to Moscow.

"I have no idea. No idea. It is not the spontaneous type," Mrs. Rust said. "We often talked about peace and other issues at home just as in any other family, but he wasn't involved in politics."

Mrs. Rust said she had always given her sons freedom to act as they wish: "We have brought up our sons to be independent. Both are, and we trust them totally."

In the teen-agers' room, Ingo Rust, 15, played on a home computer. He was proud to try out some school English on a visitor. "My brother is a very terrific pilot," he said.

The parents first learned that their son had landed in Moscow



Mathias Rust in Red Square. The photograph was taken from an NBC telecast Sunday.

Bush Backs AIDS Tests But Emphasizes Need To Guarantee Privacy

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush endorsed President Ronald Reagan's proposals for expanded AIDS testing Monday, but he emphasized that such blood tests must be kept confidential.

The issue of confidentiality was omitted in a speech Sunday night by Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Bush, delivering the keynote address at the opening of the Third International Conference on AIDS, said the need for expanded testing to stem the spread of the disease conflicted with the constitutional right to privacy.

But he said: "We must absolutely protect those who do not have this disease. Make no mistake about it. AIDS is spreading and killing. It does not discriminate. It is an equal opportunity merchant of death."

The vice president repeated the

call for expanded testing proposals announced by Mr. Reagan, including mandatory testing of federal prisoners and immigrants seeking permanent U.S. residence.

Mr. Reagan urged states to offer "routine testing" for marriage license applicants, patients in sexually transmitted disease clinics and state and local prison inmates.

Mr. Bush said, however, that confidentiality must be protected so that those who tested positive for AIDS infection would not be discriminated against.

"If society feels compelled, in some circumstances, to test its citizens, then it is absolutely imperative that those records are kept appropriately confidential," he said. "It is also imperative that help be available to those who test positive."

The AIDS blood tests indicate that a person has been exposed to the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome, but does not tell whether a person will actually develop the AIDS.

The virus is spread primarily by sexual contact, particularly among homosexual men, and by contaminated needles used in intravenous drug use.

Mr. Reagan did not mention confidentiality in his speech Sunday at a fund-raising dinner for AIDS research. He and Mr. Bush were jeered when they spoke about mandatory testing.

In contrast, a call at Sunday's fund-raising dinner by Elizabeth Taylor for "voluntary, confidential testing" received a standing ovation.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Monday that although Mr. Reagan did not mention confidentiality, "it's obvious that's one of the issues we want to emphasize."

Meanwhile, a researcher from Pittsburgh reported Monday that of 2,047 homosexual or bisexual men who were given the AIDS blood test in Pittsburgh, only 61 percent indicated a desire to be informed of the results.

Nine percent said they did not want to know the findings, he reported, and 40 percent failed to respond to repeated invitations to find out.

Dr. David Lyle said his study showed that "national efforts solely based on testing to reduce the spread of this infection will only reach a certain group of people" — not everyone who needs to be reached.

In another report at the conference, Dr. Martin Schechter, assistant professor of epidemiology at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, said a study under his guidance indicated that about 19 percent of those who tested positive for the virus would develop the disease.

Mr. Schechter said frequently cited estimates that 30 percent to 40 percent of people exposed to the virus could come down with AIDS were based on studies of specialized groups such as patients at sexually transmitted disease clinics and in high-risk cities where infection first appeared.

He said that for those areas, the estimate would hold true, but that his recent estimate may be more applicable to the wider population "because it comes from a family-based practice."

KARAMI: Killed by Bomb

(Continued from Page 1)

Lebanese people, nor does it help to achieve stability and peace in Lebanon and the Middle East, of which we are in great need."

"Egypt feels deep regret," Mr. Butros Ghali said. "For the murder of Rashid Karami, who was one of the best political leaders in Lebanon and the Arab world."

Mr. Karami's body was taken to Tripoli, 42 miles north of Beirut, where thousands of people marched in the streets. Shops, schools and businesses were shut to protest the assassination.

The death of Mr. Karami will necessitate the formation of a new government. The next prime minister most likely will be a Sunni Moslem acceptable to Syrian, Moslem and Christian leaders.

During the delay by Mr. Gemayel in acting on his resignation, Mr. Karami remained in the cabinet as a caretaker prime minister.

Mr. Karami and the 10-man cabinet's four Moslem ministers had boycotted sessions chaired by Mr. Gemayel since Jan. 15, 1986, because the president rejected a peace accord put together by Syria and signed by Moslem and Christian leaders.

Mr. Karami's assassination was the first murder of a high government official since that of Bashir Gemayel, the president-elect and younger brother of Amin Gemayel. He was killed in an explosion at his headquarters in Christian East Beirut on Sept. 14, 1982.

(UPI, Reuters)

Kenya, Uganda Report Improved Relations

Reuters

NAIROBI — Kenya and Uganda signaled Monday the easing of a strain in relations that led to a crippling of trade between the two.

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya said in Nairobi that there was no tension at the border and that Uganda's trade routes through the Kenyan port of Mombasa were open.

PILOT:

Human Error Seen

(Continued from Page 1) former ambassador to West Germany and chief of the Novosti Press Agency, predicted that Mr. Rust would be sent home with the thanks of the Soviet people for exposing weaknesses in the country's air defense system.

But in his comments Monday, Mr. Gerasimov, while declining to predict the outcome of the case, noted that Mr. Rust could face up to 10 years in prison if convicted under a statute that prohibits entering Soviet airspace without permission.

A West German Embassy spokesman said that if Mr. Rust were freed by Soviet officials, he may face prosecution in West Germany for violation of air traffic laws.

Mr. Gerasimov said the flight seemed to have been too well planned to be a last-minute lark. He said the plane had been stripped of extra weight and fitted with surplus fuel for the long trip.

And he cited West German press reports that Mr. Rust had consulted with other pilots about the best route and flying techniques for crossing the Soviet frontier.

Asked if there was any evidence that Mr. Rust had accomplices, Mr. Gerasimov said: "We cannot conclude for sure if he was acting alone or if it was something else. Was it hooliganism, or something more serious?"



rious? The question is still to be answered."

Lefortovo Prison, a red-brick compound in an East Moscow residential neighborhood, is a customary holding place for prisoners being interrogated by the state security police, or KGB. Recent temporary inmates have included a number of political dissidents and Nicholas Daniloff, an American reporter who was arrested last year on spying charges.

Under Soviet law, Mr. Rust must be held within 10 days of his arrest what points are being investigated. The investigation can continue for two months, or up to nine months in exceptional cases. Mr. Rust is not entitled to a lawyer until the investigation is ended.

West German officials apparently would like to resolve the case at least before President Richard von Weizsaecker begins a visit to Moscow on July 6.

(Continued from Page 1) tended to support Western suspicions that the lapse was human rather than technological.

Western pilots, flying planes that travel a minimum of 350 knots (400 miles an hour), say it is hard to intercept aircraft traveling one-third as fast.

"They're low and they're slow and they're hard to see," said a NATO official. "The interceptor pilots fly too damn fast to see them. We've become so technologically advanced we can't intercept the slow guys."

At 50 feet (15 meters), the Cessna could not have been detected by radar at a distance of more than 10 nautical miles, perhaps less if he was flying over forests where tall trees would tend to blur the radar signal.

Even had they spotted the Cessna controllers inside the Soviet Union would have no reason to assume the flight was unauthorized, unless they had been alerted to look out for the plane, which would have presented a similar radar image to the Antonov aircraft widely used for crop-dusting and other uses.

If the radar picks up a light aircraft traveling at 90 knots, it's not likely that controllers are going to start breathing heavily," Mr. Kerr said. "They would assume it's off track."

The small size and low altitude of the Cessna may also have eluded the air defenses around Moscow, officials said.

which Mr. Kerr said "are probably designed to detect things a lot bigger, a lot faster and a lot higher."

Western experts said radar defenses are much more intensive along the Western front with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and along the northern frontier guarding the approaches to the Kola peninsula, a key naval and submarine base.

Another South Korean airliner with 110 passengers went astray in that area in April 1978, and was forced to land on a frozen lake by Soviet fighters.

In Saarbruecken, West Germany, Horst Gehlen, a spokesman for an airline pilot's association, cockpit, said Mr. Rust's escapade could have "serious consequences" for future flights over the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gehlen said the Soviet Union "will now have a strong motivation for shooting down aircraft which cross their frontier by mistake. A pilot's life is now in danger if he strays only a few kilometers into Soviet territory."

Officials say that, on average, there are about two to five incursions a week by East bloc civilian aircraft into West German airspace.

The innocent incursions are mainly committed by helicopters, crop dusters or sport planes that stay across the border. They usually do not go farther than a couple of miles into alliance airspace, the officials said.

RADAR: Soviet Command Faults

(Continued from Page 1)

trengthly difficult. So far, there are no visible results."

Western analysts say last year's poor economic showing may to some degree be explained by exceptional factors such as the fluctuations in oil prices and trade disruptions caused by the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

Mr. Gorbachev, they add, may be willing to tolerate poor results in East Europe rather than risk conflict with its aging, entrenched leaders.

However, some Western experts say the economic trends may aggravate tensions already incipient in Mr. Gorbachev's political relations with his allies.

At the root of the East bloc's economic impasse is Mr. Gorbachev's effort to modernize a system of economic exchange dating from Stalinist times.

For four decades, trade among

BLOC: Bonn Coalition Backs Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

show how limited West German influence is within the circle of nations, is likely to serve as a warning to the government to exercise caution in foreign policy," the conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said.

But the coalition did not demand a link between the short-range and conventional issues.

The coalition also urged negotiations aimed at reducing nuclear weapons with a range of less than 300 miles, but it did not demand such talks as a condition for accepting the Soviet shorter-range offer.

Moscow's proposed short-range deal would be part of a broader accord providing for removal from Europe of all medium-range missiles or those with ranges of between 600 and 3,500 miles.

The United States and the Soviet Union already have agreed on the broad outlines of the intermediate range agreement. The United States pledged to consult its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies before formally replying at the Geneva arms talks.

West Germany's delay in reaching a decision had led the leftist opposition and conservative newspaper commentators to criticize Mr. Kohl for vacillating on the issue and allowing West Germany to appear to be blocking an arms control accord.

"The experience, which has

been four decades, trade among the members of Comecon has been conducted through rigid, annual government-to-government exchange agreements that preclude realistic prices, competition among the products of various countries or checks on quality.

Several East bloc governments, led by Hungary and Poland, have scrapped this centralized administrative approach to modernization of its trade, allowing for a free exchange of goods among socialist countries according to the market laws of supply and demand.

Mr. Gorbachev, although reportedly sympathetic to these views, has stopped short of publicly endorsing them. Instead, he has proposed what amounts to an interim revision of the system, a series of measures that would allow Comecon governments to bypass the unwieldy annual exchange agreements without short-circuiting them.

The Soviet-backed measures begin with joint ventures, which would allow East bloc companies to pool capital and technology for major industrial projects. Another Soviet innovation would create "direct links" between Soviet and East European companies, allowing them to trade goods, technology and expertise.

Finally, Mr. Gorbachev has strongly pressed East European governments to participate in a "comprehensive program" for the development of new technology that aims through joint projects to narrow the technological gap between East and West.

One chief impediment to this Soviet program, according to East European officials, is the continued split in the East bloc: between reformers of the socialist economic system and conservative leaders who want any departure from orthodoxy.

On a broader level, East European planners appear to lack confidence that any increase in economic ties with the Soviet Union could be good for their development.

The rush of Hungarians, Czechoslovaks and Poles to buy Western industrial equipment last year showed clearly how little their countries are banking on Mr. Gorbachev's technological development drive to modernize their industries.

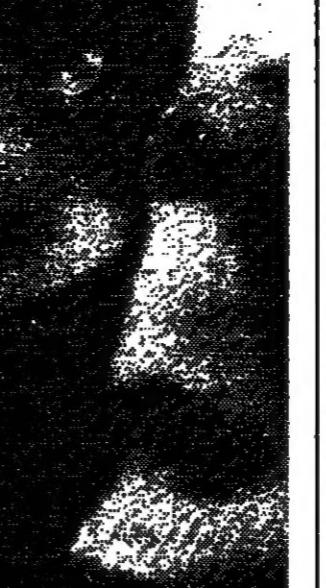
Attitudes, however, are not the only problem, officials say. Even in Poland, where Communist leaders strongly back Mr. Gorbachev and economic planners support change, the new Soviet economic initiatives have bogged down, burdened with both procedural and structural problems.

A Polish-Soviet agreement signed in October provided for five joint enterprises as a start and officials predicted that thousands of "direct links" would be established between companies in the two countries.

But negotiations to set up the joint ventures have gotten stuck on such basic questions as how capital and profits will be divided and whether the companies will adopt Poland's system of workers' self-management.

Eight months after the agreement, Polish officials predict that none of the joint ventures will actually be created until early next year.

Ultimately, many government and Western economists argue, Mr. Gorbachev will have to push for more radical changes on East bloc economic relations to reinvigorate Comecon trade.



Captain Glenn R. Brindel, left, commander of the U.S. frigate Stark, at a press conference in Bahrain. With him is Michael O'Keefe, a chief petty officer on the vessel.

Foto: S. S. S. / AP

Foto: S. S. S. / AP

Foto: S. S. S. / AP

ARTS / LEISURE

Vienna's Imperial Past

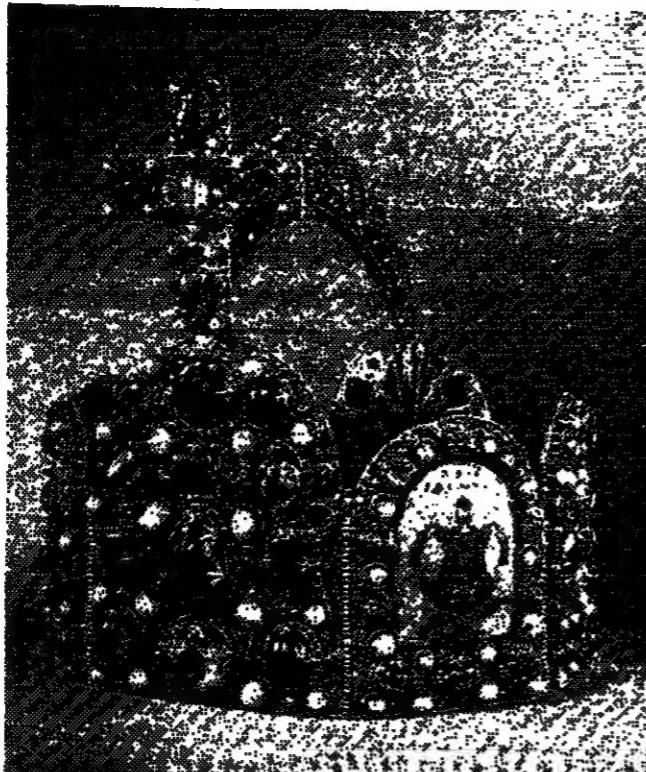
By David Hermges

VIENNA — No visitor to Vienna should miss seeing the newly reopened Imperial Treasury. The Schatzkammer, located in the Swiss Court of the Hofburg Palace, is in fact an amalgamation of two treasures, one secular, one ecclesiastical. These apparently contrasting aspects of Austria's past are so closely interwoven, however, that it is only logical to link them in a single display.

Hermann Fillitz, director of the Kunsthistorisches Museum (under whose aegis the work was carried out), can look back on more than 30 years of work on the project. After the provisional postwar installation of the collection (in 1954), he wrote the first catalogue and started thinking about finding a permanent home for this unique attraction.

In 1983 the temporary premises — crowded, badly lit and insecure — were finally closed. A grand-restoration scheme was launched with an assurance that the collection would be accessible again within two years. Financial difficulties and bureaucratic hurdles doubled the delay, but Fillitz got his way and the result is a gem.

Geographically, little has changed. The Treasury is still situated in the historical core of what was always the official seat of the Austrian rulers (although they



The Imperial crown (above left), and the ornate cradle of Napoleon's son, the King of Rome.

items, a polished agate dish (measuring 55 centimeters across), dates back to the 4th century.

The great attractions, of course, are the crown jewels prime among them the Imperial Crown made for the Emperor Otto II between 973 and 980. An anachronistic portrait of Charlemagne (attributed to Dürer) shows the crown in use even earlier. There is likewise the first Holy Roman Emperor's saber, dating possibly from the ninth century, as well as a bursa (or pouch), studded with precious stones, which is said to have contained earth saurated with the blood of St. Stephen.

More than 1,000 years of Western civilization are recalled through the incomparable objects... the great attractions, of course, are the crown jewels.

tea preferred to retreat to more congenial residences such as Favorita or Schönbrunn). A new entrance has been created under the steps leading up to the Hofburg Chapel, with the reception hall in what was once the imperial kitchen. (Members of the postwar occupying forces would remember it as the site of the Soviet officers' mess.) The collection is known to have been kept here in one form or other since the early 14th century. At least one of its most valuable

log). No less than 280 kilograms of silver went into this curious tribute of Bonapartist gloire.

Subsequent rooms take you through the Burgundian Inheritance (with unforgettable Herold's tabards and exquisite wall tapestries) and the magnificent world of the *Tesón d'Or* (the order of the Golden Fleece). An epitome of secular glory.

There is an almost imperceptible change of emphasis in the immediately adjacent Ecclesiastical Treasury. Here the liturgical accessories, reliquaries and paraments used for court services are lined up inside finely restored 200-year-old

display cases. They include an intarsia cabinet fitted with tiny drawers containing keys to the tombs of Habsburg monarchs resting in the Capucine Vault, barely a stone's throw away from the Hofburg.

One of the most striking impressions taken away from a visit to the Imperial Treasury is the close, almost intimate, contact possible with nearly every object on display.

The architect, Karl Mang, has consciously avoided any temptation to stage a modern show and by careful, admittedly rather low-lighting (essential for conservation reasons) has let the exhibits speak for themselves. There has been a

minor mishap — already being righted — in that the original labeling of the items is far too difficult to read. On the other hand, handy pocket guides (in four languages) are on sale for a few schillings, and for the really keen, tapes with headsets are available in English, French, Italian and German. Provision has been made for physically handicapped visitors — a rarity in Vienna.

The Imperial Treasury is open daily, except Tuesdays, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

David Hermges is a Vienna-based journalist.

DOONESBURY



Save 40%

or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe for 12 months to the International Herald Tribune.

Country/Currency	12 months (+ 2 months FREE)	6 months (+ 1 month FREE)	3 months (+ 2 weeks FREE)	You save per copy** per year
Austria	A. Sch.	4,800	2,600	1,450
Belgium	B.Fr.	11,000	6,000	3,200
Denmark	D.Kr.	2,500	1,400	770
Finland	F.M.	1,730	950	520
France	F.F.	1,500	820	450
Germany*	D.M.	580	320	175
Gr. Britain	£	130	72	40
Greece	Dr.	22,000	12,000	6,600
Ireland	£.Irl.	150	82	45
Italy	Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400
Netherlands	Fl.	650	360	198
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,800	990	540
Portugal	Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600
Spain*	Pts.	29,000	16,000	8,800
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,800	990	540
Switzerland	S.Fr.	510	280	154
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	S.	430	230	125
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia:	S.	580	320	175

*In these countries, hand delivery is available in major cities on publication date.
For details and rates, please check here and fill in your address below. □

**Based on a one-year subscription.

Offer valid through December 31, 1987 for new subscribers only.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune,
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 61. Telex: 612 832

Please enter my subscription for:

- 12 months (+ 2 months free) 6 months (+ 1 month free) 3 months (+ 2 weeks free)
 My check is enclosed. Please charge my credit card account:



Card account number _____ Card expiry date _____ Signature _____

Name _____ Address _____ City/Country _____

Tel/Telex _____

2-6-87

Now morning delivery for most readers!

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
100

Forbes's Highland Fling

International Herald Tribune

FAR HILLS, New Jersey — With limousines lined up for miles on country roads and helicopters hovering overhead, it was Henry Kissinger's kind of party — so loaded with power and money it was almost palpable. So Kissinger, who had very morning delivered a lecture in West Germany

HEBE DORSEY

and was complaining that he couldn't find the words in his own language, and his wife, Nancy, posed with Donald Trump, Rupert Murdoch and Barbara Walters before joining Elizabeth Taylor and Malcolm S. Forbes on the receiving line.

The invitation to what is already dubbed party of the year promised that Thursday night was to be "a night not to be forgotten," and chairman Forbes helped by some 18 other Forbeses, including his four sons, made sure it would be just that. The occasion was the celebration of his magazine's 70th birthday, and Forbes had invited 1,100 people to a black-tie Scottish extravaganza that belied his jokes about being "tight as a Scotch."

Forbes is one of New York's biggest spenders and enjoys his money tremendously. After dinner, the gaily kilted host presented Elizabeth Taylor with a \$1 million check for AIDS research, the actress's favorite project, praising her for her "courage" and "intestinal fortitude."

The guest list included the chief executive officers of many of the biggest companies in the world — American Express, IBM, Exxon, General Motors, ITT, Citibank, Ford — and represented, according to a press release, more than \$600 billion worth of corporate clout. As Alice Mason, a real-estate woman considered as one of New York's



Enjoying party and jokes: Forbes and Elizabeth Taylor

strongest power brokers, put it: "We haven't seen anything like this in 25 years."

It took two months to transform Timberhill, Forbes's 40-acre estate, into a kind of bogus Balmoral, with the set designer John Conklin re-creating a Scottish castle courtyard. More than 51,000 square feet of tenting, had walkways and flooring carpeted in green. The cocktail tent, as large as a football field, looked like a hunting pavilion, its pillars circled with highland greenery and topped by reindeer heads and heraldic banners. Later, 140 bagpipers and drummers descended from the hills in simulated mist and moonlight — which prompted Mrs. Rupert Murdoch to say: "I was born in Scotland, you know, and to me, bagpipes are something very special."

But the photographers were so busy snapping a beaming Elizabeth Taylor, wearing the Duchess of Windsor's diamond brooch in the shape of Prince of Wales feathers on her white dress, that for a while, it looked like a rerun of the Cannes film festival.

During a two-hour cocktail party the main topic of conversation was "How did you get here, by car or helicopter?" The model Jerry Hall, who announced that her French château was nearly completed, came without Mick Jagger, explaining: "He doesn't like to be perceived as too social these days." Everybody made a fuss around Mrs. Douglas MacArthur and Brooke Astor, the latter in red ruffles and having a ball on the dance floor to the music of that other perennial of good and happy times, Lester Lanin. Paige Rense, editor of Architectural Digest, flew in from Los Angeles.

The designer Carolina Herrera, stunning in one of her own white silk pouf dresses and emerald earrings, did not look like she had just had an exhausting day showing her



It's not just our flights that are non-stop to Bangkok.



From the moment you settle into the comfort of your seat on Thai, the service and the entertainment...



the drinks and the food and all those little things that help you to enjoy your flight come non-stop...



(though we wouldn't dream of waking you up) so, when your non-stop flight arrives in Bangkok...

you'll be almost wishing it wouldn't stop.

Thai
Smooth as silk



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
MUSLU	25124	111	107	+ 1	
Hornbl	20427	210	207	+ 2	
Ohioed	19271	210	207	+ 2	
Archon	14212	210	207	+ 2	
AT&T	14202	210	207	+ 2	
Kemper	14202	210	207	+ 2	
IBM	13299	210	207	+ 2	
Compa	13298	210	207	+ 2	
HCA	13295	210	207	+ 2	
Chrysler	13293	210	207	+ 2	
LKQ	13292	210	207	+ 2	
Genent	13291	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13290	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13289	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13288	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13287	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13286	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13285	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13284	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13283	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13282	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13281	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13280	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13279	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13278	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13277	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13276	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13275	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13274	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13273	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13272	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13271	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13270	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13269	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13268	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13267	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13266	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13265	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13264	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13263	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13262	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13261	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13260	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13259	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13258	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13257	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13256	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13255	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13254	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13253	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13252	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13251	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13250	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13249	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13248	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13247	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13246	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13245	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13244	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13243	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13242	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13241	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13240	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13239	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13238	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13237	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13236	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13235	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13234	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13233	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13232	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13231	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13230	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13229	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13228	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13227	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13226	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13225	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13224	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13223	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13222	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13221	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13220	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13219	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13218	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13217	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13216	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13215	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13214	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13213	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13212	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13211	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13210	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13209	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13208	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13207	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13206	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13205	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13204	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13203	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13202	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13201	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13200	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13199	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13198	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13197	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13196	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13195	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13194	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13193	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13192	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13191	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13190	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13189	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13188	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13187	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13186	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13185	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13184	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13183	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13182	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13181	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13180	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13179	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13178	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13177	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13176	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13175	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13174	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13173	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13172	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13171	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13170	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13169	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13168	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13167	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13166	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13165	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13164	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13163	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13162	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13161	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13160	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13159	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13158	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13157	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13156	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13155	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13154	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13153	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13152	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13151	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13150	210	207	+ 2	
Genit	13149	210	2		

Toshiba's Group Net Plunges 42%

Reuters
TOKYO — Toshiba Corp. reported Monday that a stronger yen and trade friction with Washington over semiconductor exports slashed its consolidated group net profit by 42.5 percent in the year to March 31, the second consecutive annual decline.

Net profit was \$4.18 billion (\$238 million), compared with \$5.44 billion a year earlier. Sales fell 1.9 percent to \$3.08 trillion yen from \$3.07 trillion, the first year-to-year sales decline in 21 years.

Overseas sales amounted to 1.021 billion yen, down 3 percent from a year earlier, said Osamu Iemura, a senior vice president.

But Mr. Iemura predicted that a recovery in the microchip industry would boost group net profit by 11 percent to about \$38 billion yen in the year ending March 31, 1988, provided that the exchange rate remains roughly at 140 yen to the dollar.

He projected that sales would rise 5.8 percent, to \$3.5 trillion yen.

Mr. Iemura said he hoped that the alleged illegal export of high-technology equipment to the Soviet Union by a subsidiary, Toshiba Machine Co., would not hurt the parent company's exports to the United States.

Toshiba has a 50 percent stake in the unit. Toshiba Machine is a completely independent company with independent management,"

Mr. Iemura said. "We want to have that fact understood overseas."

Mr. Iemura said he had no information to confirm news report

that the U.S. Defense Department

had broken off talks with Toshiba

on procurement of laptop computers because of the illegal exports by Toshiba Machine.

"We have no contract," Mr. Iemura said. "The U.S. Defense Department has been negotiating for procurement with several companies, including Toshiba."

The Japanese government has banned further shipments of goods to Soviet-bloc states by Toshiba Machine for one year."

Mr. Iemura said that overall re-

Clairb Unit to Acquire

Hi-Shear Industries

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Clairb Corp. said Sunday that its subsidiary, General Defense Corp., would acquire Hi-Shear Industries for \$140 million, or \$23.50 a share.

Hi-Shear makes custom installation tools for military and commercial aircraft and high-strength aerospace fasteners. It also makes precision explosives, ordnance devices and systems, and electronic products used in most major space and missile programs. General Defense makes military products for use by the United States and other countries.

suits for the year ended March 31 reflected trade tension over semiconductor exports to the United States, the yen's sharp rise against the dollar and a decline in exports to China. The foreign exchange loss alone totaled 145 billion yen, including parent company losses of 120 billion.

Weaker prices for semiconductors and office automation equipment cut sales in those sectors to 245 billion yen.

Group sales of telecommunication and electronic devices, accounting for 36 percent of the total, rose 5 percent to 1.18 billion yen, powered by healthy sales of word processors, workstations, medical equipment and personal computers.

Semiconductor sales rose to 410 billion yen from 360 billion a year earlier, but fell short of an anticipated 430 billion. Sales are projected at 460 billion in 1987-88.

Office automation equipment sales rose to 650 billion yen from 600 billion a year earlier. Mr. Iemura projected 1987-88 sales at 695 billion yen, mainly because of expectations of strong sales of computers in Europe and hopes that the United States would remove a 100 percent import duty on computers.

Sales of heavy electric goods, accounting for 26 percent of sales, rose 0.2 percent from a year earlier to 863.14 billion yen.

Valor Will Buy Yale, NuTone From First City

Reuters

LONDON — Valor PLC, the energy exploration and gas appliance company, said Monday that it had conditionally agreed to acquire Yale Security Inc. and NuTone Inc. of the United States from First City Diversified Inc. for about \$460 million in cash plus preferred stock and warrants.

The company, based in Nashville, Tennessee, said Sunday that it would have a substantial minority stake in a new company that will be formed to manage the hospitals, which would be purchased through an employee stock ownership plan.

NuTone is a leading American manufacturer of built-in household appliances and is prominent in the building contractor and professional installer market. The two companies are controlled by the Belzberg family of Canada.

Valor said it would fund the acquisitions through an open offer to shareholders underwritten by Hare Gowett Ltd. and Barclays de Zoete Wedd Ltd.

Michael Montague, chairman of Valor, said that the company would use Yale's and NuTone's marketing strength in the United States to sell Valor products, but that Valor did not plan to introduce the American companies' products in Britain in the immediate future.

Institutional lenders will have an option for 5 percent, and an incentive plan earmarks 10 percent for the new company's management. If these steps are taken, the employee stock ownership plan's holding

Hospital Corp. to Sell Units To Employee-Held Company

By Calvin Sims

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hospital Corp. of America, the largest U.S. hospital chain, has agreed to sell 104 of its acute-care hospitals to its senior managers and employees for \$1.8 billion in cash plus preferred stock and warrants.

The company, based in Nashville, Tennessee, said Sunday that it would have a substantial minority stake in a new company that will be formed to manage the hospitals, which would be purchased through an employee stock ownership plan.

The transaction, which follows a plan announced in April, leaves Hospital Corp. with 75 acute-care general hospitals and 50 psychiatric hospitals as well as management service contracts for about 255 hospitals owned by other companies.

The employee stock ownership plan would initially own 99.5 percent of the common stock of the new company. In addition to the \$1.8 billion, Hospital Corp. will receive preferred stock and warrants to buy up to 34 percent of the new company's common stock, fully diluted.

Institutional lenders will have an option for 5 percent, and an incentive plan earmarks 10 percent for the new company's management. If these steps are taken, the employee stock ownership plan's holding

would drop to 51 percent of the common stock.

Victor Campbell, a spokesman for Hospital Corp., said its board approved the sale Saturday night after it received financing commitments. The transaction does not require shareholder approval.

Mr. Campbell said the company would use proceeds from the sale to pay debt and to repurchase stock, but he provided no details. Hospital Corp. has \$3.2 billion in debt and \$2.3 billion common shares outstanding.

He said that the spin-off would make the company more efficient by removing two layers of operating management. Analysts said the move would strengthen the company's operations and increase its potential for growth.

Analysts also said the move might be aimed in part at thwarting any takeover. Three Texas executives proposed to buy Hospital Corp. for \$3.85 billion last month but abandoned the effort when the company resisted the offer.

Hospital Corp.'s share price rose \$1.25 to close at \$48 Monday on the New York Stock Exchange.

R. Clayton McWhorter, now Hospital Corp.'s president and chief operating officer, will become chairman and chief executive.

Financing is being provided by Drexel Burnham Lambert Group and Wells Fargo Bank.

PAREUROPE GROWTH SICAV

AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES

Les participants de Pareurope Growth réunis en assemblée générale extraordinaire le 17 avril 1987 ont procédé à la transformation du fonds commun de placement par constitution d'une société d'investissement à capital variable ("SICAV") et par apport de tous les actifs et de toutes les obligations du fonds commun de placement Pareurope Growth à la société d'investissement à capital variable qui a pris la dénomination "Pareurope Growth Star".

Les parts du fonds commun de placement, coupon n° 1 SS ATT, pourront être échangées, sans concordance de numéro, à partir du 8/6/87, à raison d'une action pour une partie de copropriété détenue dans le fonds commun de placement aux guichets de la banque dépositaire (Banque Paribas Luxembourg).

Dès le 9 juillet 1987, seuls les nouveaux certificats, coupon n° 1 SS ATT, seront de bonne livraison en bourse de Luxembourg. Cependant ils continueront à être échangés auprès de la banque dépositaire.

Banque dépositaire :

BANQUE PARIBAS (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.

10 A Boulevard Royal

Luxembourg

Tél. : 44 71 911.

Service fonds de placement.

Pour le Conseil d'Administration

J. Pierson

Boeing in \$275 Million Pact To Acquire ARGOSystems

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. has reached a \$275 million agreement to buy ARGOSystems Inc. of Sunnyvale, California, a producer of military electronic systems, the companies announced Monday.

Boeing intends to acquire for cash all outstanding shares of ARGOSystems at \$37 a share, the companies said in a statement. The total price, about \$275 million, includes outstanding stock options.

ARGOSystems stock, trading over the counter, rose sharply on the news to \$36.50 late Monday, up \$11.75 from Friday. Boeing closed unchanged on the New York Stock Exchange at \$45.25.

The boards of both companies have approved the agreement.

Boeing has been granted an option to buy 1.24 million ARGOSystems shares representing 18.5 percent of common stock outstanding. In addition, ARGOSystems' chairman and chief executive officer, Bill May, and three other principal officers granted Boeing an option

on their shares, representing about 8.9 percent of the stock.

Frank Strantz, Boeing's president and chief executive officer, said the acquisition would "significantly enhance our ability to compete in the defense electronics arena." ARGOSystems will be a subsidiary of Boeing.

ARGOSystems, which employs about 1,200 people, makes equipment to acquire, process and analyze military communications signals and to intercept, analyze and jam radar signals. It also studies and does system engineering in signal processing.

In related fields, Boeing Electronic Co. produces military and commercial electronic gear, Boeing Aerospace Co. makes Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft and Navy E-6A communications planes, and Boeing Military Airplane Co. developed the offensive avionics system for the U.S. Air Force's B-1B bomber.

A Boeing subsidiary, TBC Holdings Corp., will begin a tender offer for the ARGOSystems stock. After buying the shares under the tender offer, ARGOSystems and TBC Holdings will be merged, subject to shareholder approval.

ARGOSystems, which says about 30 percent of its business comes from international customers, reported revenue of \$70.9 million for the nine months to March 31. Company officials expect revenue of more than \$100 million for the fiscal year ending June 30. The company has a backlog of more than \$180 million.

Metro Air to Buy Saab Planes

Reuters

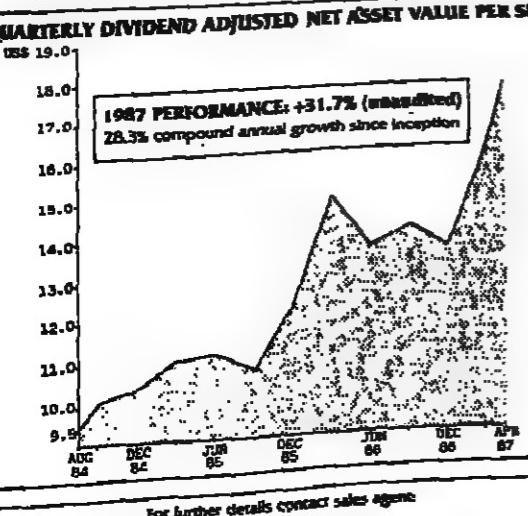
STOCKHOLM — The U.S. regional carrier Metro Airline has agreed with Saab-Scania AB to buy 16 34-seater Saab SF-340 aircraft valued at a total of 650 million kronor (\$102.4 million), Saab said. It announced that Metro was taking an option on a further 15 planes.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND	
PRICES AT 19.5/87	
A : U.S. DOLLAR "CASH"	\$10.05
B : MULTICURRENCY "CASH"	\$14.32
C : DOLLAR BONDS	\$12.29
D : MULTICURRENCY BONDS	\$11.98
E : STERLING BONDS	\$11.97
F : DEUTSCHE MARK BONDS	DM10.77
G : YEN BONDS	YEN115.80
H : ECU BONDS	ECU10.87
I : STERLING EQUITY	\$7.27
M : U.S. EQUITIES	\$12.97
N : JAPANESE EQUITIES	YEN119.30
O : LONDON EQUITIES	\$12.22
P : FRENCH FRANC	\$10.11
Q : STERLING "CASH"	\$10.11
Z : GOLD	\$11.54
FOREIGN & COLONIAL MANAGEMENT (JERSEY) LIMITED	
14 MULCASTER STREET, ST. HELIER, JERSEY, GY1 5RR	
TELEPHONE (01534) 27301	
TELEX 4192063	
FOR OTHER F & C FUNDS, SEE INTERNATIONAL FUNDS LIST	

SYSTEMTREND LIMITED

An Offshore Futures Fund Registered in Bermuda

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND ADJUSTED NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE



For further details contact sales agent:

Alexander Rouse Limited
International House, 1 St. Katherine's Way, London E1 8UN
Tel 01-491 2121 Telex 895083/1 OAK LTD



In the three years since its launch the success of Capital Strategy Fund Limited has attracted over U.S. \$500 million as professional investors have recognised the benefits it has brought to managing an international investment portfolio.

To provide even wider access to the world's investment markets, the range of Funds has now been extended to include six new significant investment opportunities. The Canadian Fund, for instance, offers access to an economy with buoyant growth prospects, while the Emerging Markets Fund enables the far-sighted investor to participate in the developing equity markets of the world.

With the addition of the other two equity Funds, Global Resources and Australasian, both offering tactical access to specialist markets, and the French Franc and Australian Dollar Deposit Funds, the total number of Funds now offered is twenty one - a wider choice than available from any other umbrella fund.

The addition of these six new Funds reflects the Manager's philosophy of offering the professional investor access to the world's major equity, currency deposit and fixed interest markets. When you include the existing benefits of daily dealing at net asset value, switching completely free of dealing charges, U.K. Capital Gains Tax and stamp duty, backed by computerised administration systems; we truly believe that Capital Strategy Fund Limited offers the universal answer to worldwide investment.

Find out more, simply call Nigel Parker on Jersey, Channel Islands (0534) 27301 for a prospectus on the basis of which applications may alone be made for Participating Shares or write to him at Gartmore Fund Managers International Limited, 6 Caledonia Place, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. Alternatively, contact Jo Durrant, CSF Liaison, London FREE on 0800-289 336 who will forward your enquiries to Jersey.

Gartmore
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Capital Strategy Fund Limited is an open-ended investment company registered in Jersey, Channel Islands. Its Participating Redeemable Preference Shares, listed on the stock exchanges of London and Luxembourg, are divided into twenty one separate classes each of which is linked to a Fund according to the type of investments which constitute the underlying assets of the company.

**Monday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 1st June 1987

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quoted based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (ir) - irregularly.

**TO THE NOTE HOLDERS OF
CITY OF LAVAL
C \$20,000,000
10% BONDS DUE 1996**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WITH EFFECT
FROM MAY 31ST. 1987. BANK OF MONTREAL
FRANKFURT BRANCH. WEST GERMANY WILL
CEASE ACTING AS A PAYING AGENT IN RE-
PECT OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED ISSUE.
HOLDERS OF MATURING COUPONS SHOULD
PRESENT SAID ITEMS TO DRESDNER BANK AG,
JURGEN-PONT-PLATZ POSTFACH 110661. 6000
FRANKFURT 11. W. GERMANY OR ONE OF THE
OTHER PAYING AGENTS LISTED ON THE
COUPON.

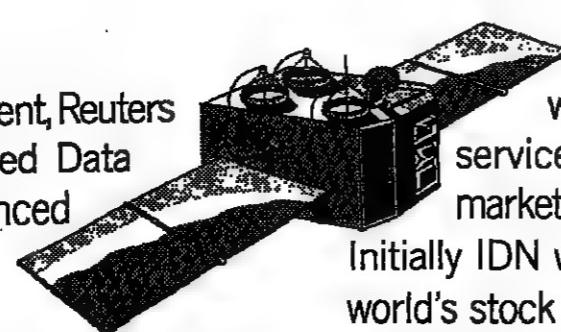
DIA - Deutsche Mark, BF - Belgian Francs, CS - Canadian Dollars, FF - French Francs, FL - Dutch Florin, LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit, whence SE - Swiss Franc, AU - Australian Dollars, + - asked, + - Offer Prices, b - bid change; N/A - Not Available, NC - Not Calculated, S - New, J - Suspended, S/S - Stock Split, -- - E.A. - Ex. Com., + - Offer Price and 1% premium charge.



REUTERS NOW HAS A NEW NETWORK TO BRING GLOBAL INFORMATION WITHIN YOUR REACH

After five years in development, Reuters is ready to unveil its Integrated Data Network (IDN), the most advanced global information network in the world.

IDN is a unique achievement. It will deliver Reuters full unrivalled range of data, beginning



with the fastest, most comprehensive service of securities quotes, news and market information from around the globe. Initially IDN will provide stock quotes from the world's stock exchanges, together with off-floor market makers' quotations.

It will transmit them via cable and satellite

to our international databases. Each database is duplicated.

Reuters communications network will distribute this data to subscribers' terminals around the world.

For the first time, you'll have all the information you want, but only the amount you need.

REUTERS
EQUITIES

TOWARDS ► 2000 ▶

TENDER NOTICE

Preliminary to the invitation of international qualified bids, the General Petroleum & Mineral Organization, "PETROMIN", invites manufacturers of chemical additives to submit prequalification applications to provide PETROMIN's subsidiaries and factories with quantities required for the blending of about one million barrels of Lubricants and Greases for use by petrol, diesel, and marine engines as well as other industrial machinery. All materials supplied should conform to international standards and specifications.

Conditions for Prequalification:

THE PREQUALIFYING COMPANY SHOULD:

1. Be the original manufacturers of the chemical additives.
2. Have research and development facilities and capability in the field of processing chemical additives to cope with the developing international qualifications.
3. Present proof of his experience and evidence of his activities in this field during the last five years as a minimum.
4. Undertake to carry out at his expense, in co-ordination with PETROMIN, performance tests using PETROMIN's base stocks of "LUBREF" and submit the required certificates testifying that they conform to international qualifications such as those of the American Petroleum Institute. They should also obtain, in co-ordination with Petromin, attestation certificates from manufacturers of machinery as to the high quality of the various Lubricants and Greases.
5. Initially undertake to submit proposed chemical formulations up to the level of the required performance and also the results of quality performance tests using base stocks similar to LUBREF's Lubricants as shown by computer simulations.
6. Undertake to provide after-sale services in connection with improving the standard and level of performance of the Lubricants to cope with developments in this field.
7. Submit a copy of their constituting by-laws and a statement of their financial position for the last two years.
8. Should not be boycotted according to Saudi Regulations.

All prequalification applications should be submitted to the General Petroleum & Mineral Organization, "PETROMIN", Riyadh 11189, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Fax No. 4792849, Telex No. 401058 SJ. (401490) - (402802) - (401615) SJ. In sealed envelopes addressed as follows:

"Prequalification for Supply of Chemical Additives"

Attention: Legal Advisor / Faisal Al-Jarba

All enquires should also be sent to the same address.

The last date for submitting applications is Saturday the 1st of Dhul Qida corresponding to 27/6/1987.

Only companies and organizations qualified in accordance with the above conditions will be invited to tender.

China's first international business magazine.

Jointly published by
Business Week, International
Management, and
the People's Republic
of China



Talk with 25,000 Chinese business, trade and government officials every month. In their own language.

As China's first — and only — international business magazine, INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT offers a unique opportunity to sell directly to senior business and government officials responsible for trade planning.

Ads are translated into Chinese. Inquiries are translated into English. All at no additional cost.

Articles come directly from BUSINESS WEEK, BUSINESS WEEK INTERNATIONAL, and INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT — all McGraw-Hill publications —

and cover a broad range of business and economic news. Financial trends. Management techniques. Product and marketing development. Start speaking the language of new opportunity. Contact Keith Manlie for further information.

Telephone: 493-1451

**INTERNATIONAL
Business and
Management**

China's first international business magazine
54 Dover St.
London W1X 4BR England

FENG SHUI: The Wise Take Care to Maintain Harmony With Nature

(Continued from Page 1)

pal peaks, a few rivers and the harbor. In a town where the ancient has long coexisted comfortably with the contemporary and where commerce has always carried with it vague overtones of the casino, feng shui practitioners have shifted many a door and window, moved many an entrance and put a lot of strange, not to say garish, objects in homes and offices.

The southeast corner of the foreign-exchange dealing room had bad feng shui? Make it a broom closet. The goldfish bowl and the green clock look funny in the chairman's office? Maybe so, but they aren't going anywhere: they make up for the misaligned chi".

At the offices of the Far Eastern Economic Review, for instance, everything seemed fine, more or less, until a few weeks ago. That was because the editor had a lump of jade in his office and a bright red horse nearby.

Then a few of the copy editors began to feel, you know, uneasy. Then a correspondent was ejected from Singapore. There was nothing else to do: Call the feng shui man.

On his arrival, the master all but ordered the immediate evacuation of the place, citing a lot of new construction in the neighborhood since his last house call. Now the editor's desk is precisely 17 degrees off center and his deputy has to live with a mirror at his back.

That will hold them, it is hoped, until the lease runs out next year. "Then we're moving," said Mary Lee, the weekly's managing editor.

There are, of course, the reckless. "I myself ignore the whole subject," said C.K. Law, a senior economist at Hongkong Bank. "Frankly, I'm just too busy to bother with such trifles."

On the whole, however, most Hong Kong residents are not about to leave their bets uncovered. There are too many stories, they say, of the blights that have befallen businesses or families that ignored the time-honored craft.

Because feng shui is officially banned as a superstition in Communist China, Beijing's many building projects here do not appear to enjoy the benefits of a master's judgments.

The most prominent of these is a 70-story tower designed by I.M. Pei for the Bank of China. Beijing's foreign exchange bank. Now under construction, it promises to be an impressive structure by any measure; some critics suggest it is one of the Chinese-American architect's most exemplary works.

Never mind all that, though. The real experts say that there are too many sharp edges in the series of interlocking pyramids that make up the building. And its location amid a series of overpasses and elevated crosswalks doesn't help much either.

"Triangles mean danger," said Sung Siu-wong, a University of Illinois graduate who dispenses feng shui advice on a weekly television series. "Not too many people like them, except for the Egyptians."

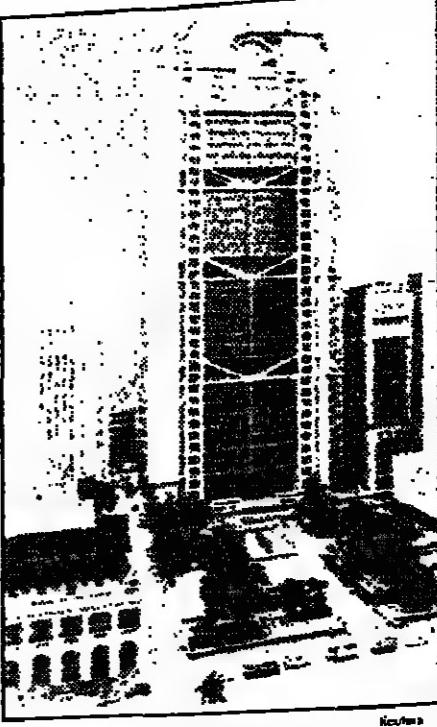
"All those roads — they will draw the water element away," said Ho Kwok Hing, a former electronics salesman who learned the higher calling from his grandfather. "No question. Some of this will have to be changed before the project is finished."

Mr. Ho has achieved a degree of local notoriety by writing a feng shui column in the Oriental Daily News, Hong Kong's largest Chinese-language newspaper. Among his other clients are Midland Bank group, two subsidiaries of Jardine Matheson Holdings and the International Herald Tribune.

Do not ask why the Hong Kong offices of this newspaper have a storage room in the northwest corner, or why a visitor must automatically turn right on entering. It was sharp angles again. This time they came from a newly constructed performing arts center across the street.

"It would be like having a knife pointing at you every day," Mr. Ho explained.

The price for such advice varies widely, but it is rarely down to earth. At 60 U.S. cents a square foot (\$6.65 a square meter) for the average house call, it can be a substantial part of a company's budget for interior decorating.



The Hongkong Bank building.

which, conveniently, is a service that many masters will provide.

Even at that, it is hard to find feng shui men whose diagnoses always match. In this, not even the Hongkong Bank is immune.

"The washrooms are in the wrong place," Mr. Ho said. "And that's where water flows."

Then there is Union Lau, a second-generation master who is also a palmist and a fortune teller. He likes the Bank of China building.

"Good for China," Mr. Lau chuckled, "may be not good for those facing it."

FINANCIER: Holmes à Court's Critics Call Him a Master of Greenmail

(Continued from first finance page)

Brokerage. "The game plan develops and he makes certain moves, but there are always various options. He could continue with a takeover attempt, or he could leave and take a profit."

His battle earlier this year with Rupert Murdoch, the global media magnate, for the Herald & Weekly Times is a case in point. After Mr. Murdoch made a bid for the concern, Mr. Holmes à Court jumped in with a counteroffer. Mr. Murdoch ultimately bought out Mr. Holmes à Court, allowing him to walk away \$70 million richer and the owner of a Perth newspaper that he had persuaded Mr. Murdoch to sell.

Swallowing Broken Hill would be a complicated task, partly because of a "truce" reached last year between Broken Hill, Mr. Holmes à Court and John Elliot, a Melbourne brewer who holds 18 percent of Broken Hill's stock.

The agreement gave Mr. Elliot and Mr. Holmes à Court's shares on Broken Hill's board in exchange for a commitment that neither would buy the other out without making a tender in cash for all shares outstanding. That would be an expensive proposition, amount-

ing to \$7 billion or more for the Broken Hill shares that Mr. Holmes à Court does not already own.

Control of Broken Hill would mark Mr. Holmes à Court's administration to the clubby world of Melbourne business — a big move for a

man still known here as the renegade from the frontiers of Western Australia.

Mr. Holmes à Court's image as a wild man of finance is a bit puzzling, given his patrician bearing and aristocratic ancestry, which traces to the Norman Conquest of England in 1066.

An already jittery Melbourne, home of Broken Hill's headquarters, is hardly reassured by the painting hanging in the boardroom of Mr. Holmes à Court's office in Perth. The painting, depicting a Bosch-like scene of people writhing in an inferno, is entitled "Melbourne Burning."

Mr. Holmes à Court has displayed his mischievous sense of humor on other occasions. When he

lost an important case in an English court, he named a race horse after Lord Templeman, one of the judges.

After growing up in Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, and South Africa,

and cement, and recovery of oil,

Analysis and associates say his strategy is to emphasize companies with undervalued assets that permit a quick pay-off. One of his strengths as a businessman appears to be his refusal to be drawn into bidding battles that result in paying high prices for acquisitions he makes. His supporters say that his penchant for withdrawing when the price gets too high is a sign of his perspicacity and cool business judgment. His detractors say it simply means that he is a master of greenmail: buying blocks of companies' shares when a rival is likely to make a higher bid and buy him out.

"He has never been a predictable man; he's always gone where he was never expected," said Michael Crowley, a director of Ord Minnett Ltd., a Sydney-based brokerage.

An associate of Mr. Holmes à Court, one of the 80 odd staff in his personal office in Perth, says that even those who work around him cannot fathom his next move. This small staff is very young and very loyal, composed largely of highly regarded lawyers, accountants and finance specialists.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

EDUCATION

AUDITION FOR SCHOLARSHIP

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

EDUCATIONAL

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

LOW COST FLIGHTS

ACCES VOYAGES

LOW COST FLIGHTS

BOOKS

MORE DIE OF HEARTBREAK

*By Saul Bellow. 335 pages. \$17.95.
William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y. 10016.*

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S easy enough to get caught up by the story that Saul Bellow unfolds in his brilliant and funny but sometimes suffocating new novel, "More Die of Heartbreak." Benn Crader, a brilliant and absent-minded botanist who lives and teaches in a large Midwestern city, decides suddenly to marry and settle down. In the past, he's had trouble knowing what he wants in women, so he opts for conventional beauty and accepts the advances of the spectacularly glamorous Matilda Laymon, the daughter of a successful gynecologist. He hopes to live with her "bound together in love and kindness."

Benn hardly has the wedding occurred when Benn realizes that the Laymons have an ulterior motive. They plan to reverse a crooked real estate deal that once cost Benn and his sister several million dollars. If they can force Benn to blackmail the rich relative who pulled off this deal, then their daughter can live in the style to which she aspires. Instead of love and kindness, Benn finds strife and tension.

What is not so easy to accept is Bellow's narrator, a devoted nephew of Benn Crader's named Kenneth Trachtenberg, who turns a

sable as potentially simple and evocative as "The Fisherman's Wife" into a meditation as complex and abstract as "Love in the Western World."

By turns witty and tedious, brilliant and absurd, Ken piles interpretations on Benn's story until the book begins to resemble the story of elephants in Walt Disney's "Dumbo."

Now, one's temptation normally would be to blame Bellow himself for this gratuitous forcing of meaning. But recently, in his introduction to Allan Bloom's "Closing of the American Mind," he complained that readers who accuse him of being difficult and "putting on airs" miss the point that "Herzog," for instance, was meant to be a comic novel, that "I" meant the novel to show how little strength 'higher education' had to offer a troubled man."

Could the same be true of "More Die of Heartbreak"? Is Bellow making sport of Ken Trachtenberg's incessant search for meaning? There is some evidence for this in Ken's tendency to repeat himself. That Ken is a figure of fun is also apparent in his contradictory attitude toward psychology.

And Ken seems to be ridiculed once and for all when, at the end of the novel, he stumbles on a passage by the German writer E.T.A. Hoffmann that appears unintentionally to parody his concern for Benn's survival among the American philistines: "Oh, Ferdinand, dearest, beloved friend! . . . what will become of the arts in these rough, stormy times? Will they not wither like delicate plants that in vain turn their tender heads towards the dark clouds behind which the sun disappeared?"

Yet, so much of what Ken has to say seems to echo Bellow's ideas at their most astute and trenchant, whether he is castigating the American university for going into the "consciousness-raising" business, or insisting that we rank the West's ordeal of freedom as highly as we do the East's ordeal of totalitarianism. Ken even sounds like Saul Bellow (although so does almost everyone else in the novel). Despite his having been educated in Paris at the knees of the "outstanding people" who took his father "seriously," his prose has a Bellowian cast, a blend of the academic and the hip.

Perhaps Bellow is making fun of himself? That makes the most sense.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE favorite, the world champion Gary Kasparov of the Soviet Union, had to be content with a first place with the Yugoslav grandmaster Ljubojevic in the SWIFT International Tournament in Brussels. Both players left an en passé field in the lurch by 16...P-K3; 17.N-B6, BxN; 18.PxN, QxP.

In the fifth round, Ljubojevic took revenge on the British grandmaster Nigel Short, who had defeated him in their previous encounter a month earlier in the I.B.M. International Tournament in Reykjavik, Iceland.

Short's 6.P-QR4 belongs to a small group of offbeat moves that avoid the heavy complexities of the Najdorf Sicilian's main lines. Since this advance loosens the white queenside, Ljubojevic chose, with 6...N-B3 and 7...P-KN3, to head into a kind of Dragon Variation where White could not achieve the most aggressive formation with 7.Q-Q5.

Ljubojevic's 23...R-N1!

brought White's counterplay to a halt because Short had nothing better now than his 24.BxN, R-R2; 25.BxR; B-N4; 26.R-B1, QbP; 27.QxP, 28.QxQ, N-Q5; 29.KxN, with advantage to White.

On 19...R-B1, it would not have been sufficient for Short to play 20.N-B5 because of 20...PnP; 21.QxR; R-B2; 22.Q-Q2, N-Q5.

His alternative, 20.R-N5!, prepared to refute 20...PnP; 21.R-N7!, N-B3; 22.N-N1; 22.B-R7, N-KB3; 23.B-Q4 cuts Black a piece; 22.BxN, BxR; 23.B-Q4, BxP (if 23...Q-R7, then 24.R-R7); 24.K-R7, R-R2; 25.BxP; 26.BxR, N-K5; 27.Q-Q4, QxP; 28.QxQ, N-Q5; 29.KxN, with advantage to White.

Ljubojevic's 23...R-N1! brought White's counterplay to a halt because Short had nothing better now than his 24.BxN, R-R2; 25.BxR; B-N4; 26.R-B1, QbP; 27.QxP, 28.QxQ, N-Q5; 29.KxN, with advantage to White.

The tactical point of the thematic freezing thrust 12...P-QN4! was that, after 13.PxP, Pxp, a pawn capture with 14.BxP! gives Black an excellent game after 14...Nxp!

Ljubojevic's reconquering with 15...N-K1! threatened

to trap a piece with 16...P-K3, while the white QNP was also on prize. Perhaps Short should quietly have played 16.B-B1, answering 16...P-K3 by 17.N-K3.

Direct acceptance of Short's pawn sacrifice with 16.P-K5! by 16...PxP would have given White active play with 17.B-N6; Q-B1; 18.N-R5, K-R1; 19.N-N5, QxN; 20.B-R7, R-Q1; 21.PxP, BxP; 22.NxP. Thereupon, Ljubojevic took the pawn by 16...P-K3; 17.N-B6, BxN; 18.PxN, QxP.

On 19...R-B1, it would not have been sufficient for Short to play 20.N-B5 because of 20...PnP; 21.QxR; R-B2; 22.Q-Q2, N-Q5.

His alternative, 20.R-N5!, prepared to refute 20...PnP; 21.R-N7!, N-B3; 22.N-N1; 22.B-R7, N-KB3; 23.B-Q4 cuts Black a piece; 22.BxN, BxR; 23.B-Q4, BxP (if 23...Q-R7, then 24.R-R7); 24.K-R7, R-R2; 25.BxP; 26.BxR, N-K5; 27.Q-Q4, QxP; 28.QxQ, N-Q5; 29.KxN, with advantage to White.

In the fifth round, Ljubojevic took revenge on the British grandmaster Nigel Short, who had defeated him in their previous encounter a month earlier in the I.B.M. International Tournament in Reykjavik, Iceland.

Short's 6.P-QR4 belongs to a small group of offbeat moves that avoid the heavy complexities of the Najdorf Sicilian's main lines. Since this advance loosens the white queenside, Ljubojevic chose, with 6...N-B3 and 7...P-KN3, to head into a kind of Dragon Variation where White could not achieve the most aggressive formation with 7.Q-Q5.

Ljubojevic's 23...R-N1! brought White's counterplay to a halt because Short had nothing better now than his 24.BxN, R-R2; 25.BxR; B-N4; 26.R-B1, QbP; 27.QxP, 28.QxQ, N-Q5; 29.KxN, with advantage to White.

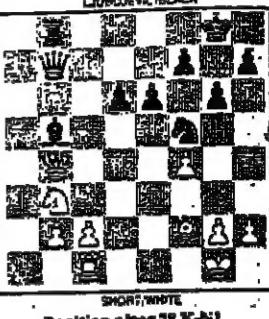
On 19...R-B1, it would not have been sufficient for Short to play 20.N-B5 because of 20...PnP; 21.QxR; R-B2; 22.Q-Q2, N-Q5.

His alternative, 20.R-N5!, prepared to refute 20...PnP; 21.R-N7!, N-B3; 22.N-N1; 22.B-R7, N-KB3; 23.B-Q4 cuts Black a piece; 22.BxN, BxR; 23.B-Q4, BxP (if 23...Q-R7, then 24.R-R7); 24.K-R7, R-R2; 25.BxP; 26.BxR, N-K5; 27.Q-Q4, QxP; 28.QxQ, N-Q5; 29.KxN, with advantage to White.

Ljubojevic's 23...R-N1! brought White's counterplay to a halt because Short had nothing better now than his 24.BxN, R-R2; 25.BxR; B-N4; 26.R-B1, QbP; 27.QxP, 28.QxQ, N-Q5; 29.KxN, with advantage to White.

The tactical point of the thematic freezing thrust 12...P-QN4! was that, after 13.PxP, Pxp, a pawn capture with 14.BxP! gives Black an excellent game after 14...Nxp!

Ljubojevic's reconquering with 15...N-K1! threatened



Position after 28.E-N1

for him to play 28.N-Q4, when 28...N-N (28...Q-K3; 29.Q-Q2 also yields White a sufficient defense); 29.Q-N; 20.R-B3; 30.R-K1, QxP; 31.QxP is adequate for White.

Instead, the Englishman blundered with 28.K-N1 and lost a decisive pawn after 28...QxPch; 29.KxQ, B-B3ch.

Worse yet, after 30.K-N1, R-Q; 31.B-N3, B-Q4, White would be forced to lose a second pawn with a very weak position. Short gave up.

White's 23...R-N1! brought White's counterplay to a halt because Short had nothing better now than his 24.BxN, R-R2; 25.BxR; B-N4; 26.R-B1, QbP; 27.QxP, 28.QxQ, N-Q5; 29.KxN, with advantage to White.

Ljubojevic's 23...R-N1! brought White's counterplay to a halt because Short had nothing better now than his 24.BxN, R-R2; 25.BxR; B-N4; 26.R-B1, QbP; 27.QxP, 28.QxQ, N-Q5; 29.KxN, with advantage to White.

The tactical point of the thematic freezing thrust 12...P-QN4! was that, after 13.PxP, Pxp, a pawn capture with 14.BxP! gives Black an excellent game after 14...Nxp!

Ljubojevic's reconquering with 15...N-K1! threatened

to trap a piece with 16...P-K3, while the white QNP was also on prize. Perhaps Short should quietly have played 16.B-B1, answering 16...P-K3 by 17.N-K3.

Direct acceptance of Short's pawn sacrifice with 16.P-K5! by 16...PxP would have given White active play with 17.B-N6; Q-B1; 18.N-R5, K-R1; 19.N-N5, QxN; 20.B-R7, R-Q1; 21.PxP, BxP; 22.NxP. Thereupon, Ljubojevic took the pawn by 16...P-K3; 17.N-B6, BxN; 18.PxN, QxP.

On 19...R-B1, it would not have been sufficient for Short to play 20.N-B5 because of 20...PnP; 21.QxR; R-B2; 22.Q-Q2, N-Q5.

His alternative, 20.R-N5!, prepared to refute 20...PnP; 21.R-N7!, N-B3; 22.N-N1; 22.B-R7, N-KB3; 23.B-Q4 cuts Black a piece; 22.BxN, BxR; 23.B-Q4, BxP (if 23...Q-R7, then 24.R-R7); 24.K-R7, R-R2; 25.BxP; 26.BxR, N-K5; 27.Q-Q4, QxP; 28.QxQ, N-Q5; 29.KxN, with advantage to White.

In the fifth round, Ljubojevic took revenge on the British grandmaster Nigel Short, who had defeated him in their previous encounter a month earlier in the I.B.M. International Tournament in Reykjavik, Iceland.

Short's 6.P-QR4 belongs to a small group of offbeat moves that avoid the heavy complexities of the Najdorf Sicilian's main lines. Since this advance loosens the white queenside, Ljubojevic chose, with 6...N-B3 and 7...P-KN3, to head into a kind of Dragon Variation where White could not achieve the most aggressive formation with 7.Q-Q5.

Ljubojevic's 23...R-N1! brought White's counterplay to a halt because Short had nothing better now than his 24.BxN, R-R2; 25.BxR; B-N4; 26.R-B1, QbP; 27.QxP, 28.QxQ, N-Q5; 29.KxN, with advantage to White.

The tactical point of the thematic freezing thrust 12...P-QN4! was that, after 13.PxP, Pxp, a pawn capture with 14.BxP! gives Black an excellent game after 14...Nxp!

Ljubojevic's reconquering with 15...N-K1! threatened

to trap a piece with 16...P-K3, while the white QNP was also on prize. Perhaps Short should quietly have played 16.B-B1, answering 16...P-K3 by 17.N-K3.

Direct acceptance of Short's pawn sacrifice with 16.P-K5! by 16...PxP would have given White active play with 17.B-N6; Q-B1; 18.N-R5, K-R1; 19.N-N5, QxN; 20.B-R7, R-Q1; 21.PxP, BxP; 22.NxP. Thereupon, Ljubojevic took the pawn by 16...P-K3; 17.N-B6, BxN; 18.PxN, QxP.

On 19...R-B1, it would not have been sufficient for Short to play 20.N-B5 because of 20...PnP; 21.QxR; R-B2; 22.Q-Q2, N-Q5.

His alternative, 20.R-N5!, prepared to refute 20...PnP; 21.R-N7!, N-B3; 22.N-N1; 22.B-R7, N-KB3; 23.B-Q4 cuts Black a piece; 22.BxN, BxR; 23.B-Q4, BxP (if 23...Q-R7, then 24.R-R7); 24.K-R7, R-R2; 25.BxP; 26.BxR, N-K5; 27.Q-Q4, QxP; 28.QxQ, N-Q5; 29.KxN, with advantage to White.

In the fifth round, Ljubojevic took revenge on the British grandmaster Nigel Short, who had defeated him in their previous encounter a month earlier in the I.B.M. International Tournament in Reykjavik, Iceland.

Short's 6.P-QR4 belongs to a small group of offbeat moves that avoid the heavy complexities of the Najdorf Sicilian's main lines. Since this advance loosens the white queenside, Ljubojevic chose, with 6...N-B3 and 7...P-KN3, to head into a kind of Dragon Variation where White could not achieve the most aggressive formation with 7.Q-Q5.

Ljubojevic's 23...R-N1! brought White's counterplay to a halt because Short had nothing better now than his 24.BxN, R-R2; 25.BxR; B-N4; 26.R-B1, QbP; 27.QxP, 28.QxQ, N-Q5; 29.KxN, with advantage to White.

The tactical point of the thematic freezing thrust 12...P-QN4! was that, after 13.PxP, Pxp, a pawn capture with 14.BxP! gives Black an excellent game after 14...Nxp!

Ljubojevic's reconquering with 15...N-K1! threatened

to trap a piece with 16...P-K3, while the white QNP was also on prize. Perhaps Short should quietly have played 16.B-B1, answering 16...P-K3 by 17.N-K3.

Direct acceptance of Short's pawn sacrifice with 16.P-K5! by 16...PxP would have given White active play with 17.B-N6; Q-B1; 18.N-R5, K-R1; 19.N-N5, QxN; 20.B-R7, R-Q1; 21.PxP, BxP; 22.NxP. Thereupon, Ljubojevic took the pawn by 16...P-K3; 17.N-B6, BxN; 18.PxN, QxP.

On 19...R-B1, it would not have been sufficient for Short to play 20.N-B5 because of 20...PnP; 21.QxR; R-B2; 22.Q-Q2, N-Q5.

His alternative, 20.R-N5!, prepared to refute 20...PnP; 21.R-N7!, N-B3; 22.N-N1; 22.B-R7, N-KB3; 23.B-Q4 cuts Black a piece; 22.BxN, BxR; 23.B-Q4, BxP (if 23...Q-R7, then 24.R-R7); 24.K-R7, R-R2; 25.BxP; 26.BxR, N-K5; 27.Q-Q4, QxP; 28.QxQ, N-Q5; 29.KxN, with advantage to White.

In the fifth round, Ljubojevic took revenge on the British grandmaster Nigel Short, who had defeated him in their previous encounter a month earlier in the I.B.M. International Tournament in Reykjavik, Iceland.

Short's 6.P-QR4 belongs to a small group of offbeat moves that avoid the heavy complexities of the Najdorf Sicilian's main lines. Since this advance loosens the white queenside, Ljubojevic chose, with 6...N-B3 and 7...P-KN3, to head into a kind of Dragon Variation where White could not achieve the most aggressive formation with 7.Q-Q5.

Ljubojevic's 23...R-N1! brought White's counterplay to a halt because Short had nothing better now than his 24.BxN, R-R2; 25.BxR; B-N4; 26.R-B1, QbP; 27.QxP, 28.QxQ, N-Q5; 29.KxN, with advantage to White.

The tactical point of the thematic freezing thrust 12...P-QN4! was that, after 13.PxP, Pxp, a pawn capture with 14.BxP! gives Black an excellent game after 14...Nxp!

Ljubojevic's reconquering with 15...N-K1! threatened

to trap a piece with 16...P-K3, while the white QNP was also on prize. Perhaps Short should quietly have played 16.B-B1, answering 16...P-K3 by 17.N-K3.

Direct acceptance of Short's pawn sacrifice with 16.P-K5! by 16...PxP would have given White active play with 17.B-N6; Q-B1; 18.N-R5,

SPORTS

Top Seeds Advance at the French Open

United Press International

PARIS—Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, Mats Wilander of Sweden and Frenchman Yannick Noah, who between them hold the last five titles, Monday advanced to the quarterfinals of the French Open tennis tournament.

Meanwhile Steffi Graf of West Germany, seeded second, advanced to the women's semifinals with a 6-4, 6-1 victory over sixth-seeded Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria. Graf extended her winning streak to 37 matches, including six tournament victories.

Gabriel Sabatini of Argentina, seeded seventh, fell behind by 3-0 before winning 12 of 13 games to defeat 16-year-old Spaniard Arantxa Sanchez 6-4, 6-0, to reach the semis for the second time in three years.

Sabatini, 17, who lost to Chris Evert in the 1985 semifinals, ran her career record against Sanchez to 4-0 and ended her hopes of repeating Sabatini's feat of making the semis at age 15.

Lendl, the top seed who won at Roland Garros in 1984 and last year, completed a more than four-hour match that stretched over two days by defeating Sweden's Joakim Nyström in a baseline battle, 2-6, 6-1, 3-7, 6-0, 6-2. The match began Sunday evening but was halted by darkness with Nyström up, two sets to one.

Wilander, the 1982 and 1985 champion, fought off concentration problems to down Frenchman Taïk Benhabbous 5-7, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3, with sharp passing shots. That extended Wilander's consecutive winning streak to 15 matches in the past six weeks, including victories at the Monte Carlo and Italian Opens.

Noah, the No. 6 seed and the 1983 champion, downed 11th-seeded Kent Carlsson of Sweden, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-7 (5-7).

Second-seeded Boris Becker of West Germany, looking for his first clay-court tournament victory, took revenge on American Jimmy Arias, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0; Arias had beaten Becker at Monte Carlo in April, but was overpowered by the two-time Wimbledon champion's

thundering serves and forehand shots.

Jimmy Connors, 34 and seeded eighth, showed an absence of competitive fire in defeating 33-year-old Ricki Osterthun 4-6, 7-5, 6-0, 6-3, to advance to a quarterfinal meeting with Becker — his third consecutive West German opponent after Michael Westphal in the second round and Osterthun.

"When it was 5-5 in the second set, I made a comment that I must be the worst player out there," said Connors. "And then I got the break and won the set. I kind of downgraded myself to the point where I got mad."

He came out attacking Monday, quickly finished off the fourth set

and dominated Nyström to end the match.

Lendl advanced to a quarterfinal meeting with 10th seeded Andres Gomez of Ecuador, who won his second consecutive five-set match Sunday over Spain's Emilio Sanchez.

Wilander, 22, again showed excellent form in neutralizing the Algerian-born Benhabib's serve and volley game with passing shots and lobs. "I saw he got tired and I wasn't tired at all, so I started to use the court to move him around," said Wilander, who added that the match was "good practice for my passing shots."

Oilers Defeat Flyers, 3-1, for NFL Crown

By Robert Fachet
Washington Post Service

EDMONTON, Alberta — The Edmonton Oilers, hockey's highest-scoring team, won their third National Hockey League championship in four years here Sunday night with a smothering defensive effort.

Limning Philadelphia to two shots in the third period, the Oilers defeated the Flyers, 3-1, in the final game of a remarkable best-of-seven title series.

Philadelphia's comeback kids got out ahead for the first time in the series, but Edmonton rallied to win on goals by Mark Messier, Jari Kurri and Glenn Anderson. Last season, Edmonton was eliminated in the second round of the playoffs by the Calgary Flames, who lost in the final series to the Montreal Canadiens.

Rookie goalie Ron Hextall, the Conn Smythe Trophy winner as the playoff MVP, stopped 40 shots for the Flyers and until Anderson applied the clincher with 2:24 left, the Oilers had hit so many posts that it seemed Philadelphia might be destined to pull out victory once again.

"It's a great honor to win the Conn Smythe, but I'd made it for the Stanley Cup anytime," Hextall said. "It's very disappointing to come this far and not win. We faced a lot of adversity and we're not as talented a team as Edmonton, but we sure showed a lot of guts."

In three of the four previous games, the Flyers had come from at least two goals down to win, forcing Sunday's showdown — the first seventh game in a final series since 1971.

In the finale, though, the Oilers prevented such heroics. Philadelphia had no chances worth mentioning after Kurri beat a 1-1 tie at 14:59 of the second period.

The Edmonton Oilers played a fabulous game," said Philadelphia's coach, Mike Keenan. "They gave them credit for the way they checked in the third period. They put the wood on us and didn't give us anything."

"We dug down deep and played our hearts out," said Wayne Gretzky, who set up Kurri's game-



The Oilers pulled even when goalie Ron Hextall couldn't quite reach Mark Messier's tip-in at 7:45 of the first period.

puck ahead, but Gretzky intercepted and fed Kurri in the near circle. Kurri one-timed it into the far corner for his 15th goal, high for the playoffs. Gretzky earned his 29th assist, one short of the record he set in 1985.

It took a long time before Edmonton was able to gain any breathing room. In the first six minutes of the third period, Craig MacTavish and Tirkkanen fired shots off the goalposts, and a drive by Randy Gregg was deflected off the crossbar.

"I think we hit six posts in the game," Sather said. "After a while, you start wondering. But we're playing so well, I just couldn't believe we'd let this one get away."

The clincher came in startling fashion. Anderson carried the puck over the Flyer blue line and, unchal-

lenged by Howe, moved into the slot and blasted a 35-footer (10.6 meters) between Hextall's legs.

"I was trying my best to give us a chance to the last minute," Hextall said. "But he had a good, hard shot. I wish I could have stopped it, but give him credit. It was a tough one."

Howe was one of six Flyers playing hurt along with Craven, Dave Pomin, Peter Zezel, Ron Sutter and Pete Eklund. In addition, Tim Kerr, Philadelphia's leading scorer, did not appear in the series because of a shoulder injury.

"None of those was a regular-season playoff if this was a regular-season game," Keenan said. "But I thought they deserved the chance to play tonight. I don't want to dwell on the injuries, because it looks like we're looking for excuses."

"We're not."

The Oilers' final tally was 26-12-2.

Philadelphia's final record was 26-21-1.

Philadelphia's coach, Mike Keenan, was pleased with the team's performance.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather, was equally pleased.

"It's been a great run," he said. "We've had some ups and downs, but we've been competitive every game."

Edmonton's coach, Glen Sather

ART BUCHWALD

Answers on Air Travel

WASHINGTON — The Air Travel Answer Lady is here to help. Just send your queries to "Dear Airy," and she will favor you with a reply.

Dear Airy: I am taking a flight from Washington to Atlanta. We've been sitting on the runway for four hours. How do I know if I will have enough air to breathe until we take off?

—Patty Faye Dimentes

Dear Patty: Four hours is not too long a time to wait on the runway these days. What I always do for my own safety is carry a canary in my pocket. When the canary keels over dead I know it's time to slide down the emergency chute.

Dear Airy: I was told I could fly to San Francisco for \$99. But when I arrived at the airport I was informed that particular fare was only good on Columbus Day. I asked them if they had any other bargains and they told me they had a red-eye special to El Paso with intermediate stops in Charlotte, North Carolina, and Billings, Montana, for \$355. Is someone giving me the business? —Jane Cohen



Turkey Files Suit To Regain Artifacts

The Associated Press

ANKARA, Turkey — Turkey has filed suit in New York against the Metropolitan Museum for the return of a collection of 2,600-year-old gold and silver pieces, a spokesman for the Ministry of Tourism and Culture confirmed Monday. Turkey contends the artifacts were smuggled out of the country.

The disputed treasure includes golden and silver bowls, jugs and other dishes from the time of King Croesus in western Turkey. Turkey claims that the pieces were dug up in the western province of Usak by villagers in 1966. The works were then sold to an international antiquities dealer who in turn sold them to the museum for \$1.7 million, according to Turkish officials.

—John R. Proffitt

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear Kathy: More children are flying now than ever before because it's cheaper for a mother to travel with her kids than put them into a day-care center.

Most of the mothers you see on planes have no particular destination in mind and are just killing time until their husbands can take them to Burger Chef for dinner.

Dear Airy: Do airborne pilots get extra pay for telling you what cities you are flying over?

—John R. Proffitt

Dear John: They are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

—Kathy Bye